

Cornelius Rufus Wilson
25 Bouverie Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 628.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1857.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED. 5d.
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THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Mr. J. H. PEPPER, F.C.S., A. Inst., C.E., will describe his DESCENT into a COAL MINE, at a Lecture entitled "ASCUT-
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November 24th—The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, Baptist Church, Liverpool. "Manliness."

December 1st—J. B. Gough, Esq. "Social Responsibilities."

December 8th—The Rev. George Smith, Trinity Chapel, Poplar. "Modern Geographical Researches in Africa."

December 15th—The Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham. "The Silence of Scripture."

December 22nd—The Rev. Wm. Landels, Baptist Church, Regent's-park. "The Lessons of the Street."

January 12th, 1858—The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle. "Hugh Miller's 'Testimony of the Rocks'—God in his Word and in his Works."

January 19th—The Rev. Samuel Coley, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, Manchester. "The Church: its Influence, Duties, and Hopes in the Present Age."

January 26th—The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury. "Pulpit Eloquence of the Seventeenth Century."

February 2nd—The Rev. John Stoughton, Congregational Church, Kensington. "Varieties of Spiritual Life."

February 9th—Edward Corderoy, Esq. "Progress—Life of George Stephenson."

February 16th—The Rev. Norman McLeod, Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow. "A Life Story, with Characters and Comments."

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VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 628.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

IRREGULARITY PROHIBITED.

So soon! Even so! Spiritual life in the Church of England, seeking to work out its benevolent ends by means which are *irregular*, finds itself baulked almost before it had commenced operations. It is a repetition of the old mistake of attempting to mend "an old garment" with "new cloth." Our words written but a fortnight ago *apropos* of the special services at Exeter Hall, are already verified—verified, however, much sooner than we expected—"An expansive power working from within will soon make great changes on the Establishment, as such. We may confidently predict immense cracks and separations, as well as marvellous transformations, in the system, although we may be quite unable to indicate the time and manner of their occurrence." The first obstruction to the working of this "expansive power" is presented by the canon law and the parochial system, both of which we had in our eyes when we penned the foregoing passage. Either it must modify them, or, in all likelihood, they will suppress it.

The special services proposed to be held on Sunday evenings during the winter season, by clergymen of the Church of England, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, have been peremptorily forbidden. By whom? By the Queen in Council? No! Her Majesty has not indicated a single objection, so far as we have heard. By the Archbishop of Canterbury? Not at all—he is understood to view the arrangement with hearty approval. Who, then, has stepped forward to prevent Christian enterprise stamped with such high ecclesiastical authority? The Rev. A. G. Edouart, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh-street, within whose parish Exeter Hall happens to be located. The reverend gentleman whose name, perhaps, never transpired beyond the narrow circle of his parochial domain, has suddenly, and, for the present, effectually brought the whole machinery of Exeter Hall services to a dead lock. The irregularity displeases him. He will not have it. He is the ecclesiastical lord of his own parish. The law of his church, and, unless we are mistaken, the statute law of the land, authorise him to prohibit, if he see fit, any intrusion of his clerical brethren within his cure—and, although last winter he acquiesced in the desire of his superiors to do a great good by doing a little wrong, and refrained from acting up to the maxim "*Obsta principiis*," his subsequent reflections have opened to him a prospect of danger, and he has mustered up courage enough to bow a polite but positive refusal to noble and right reverend lords. Legal advice of the highest kind will, no doubt, be obtained by the committee under whose auspices the advertised arrangements were made. Meanwhile, however, the services are suspended.

Of Mr. Edouart's judgment and taste in this matter, there will be but little difference of opinion, we apprehend, among the public. This, however, is of minor consequence. A man may stand right athwart the current of opinion, and yet be right. One cannot but grieve that con-

science should be ill informed and narrow—but, after all, a conscience true to its own convictions demands respect. Had the "special service" movement been set afoot by Tractarians, and had it been the lot of an Evangelical Incumbent to warn them out of his parish, we should never have heard the last in praise of his faith, his courage, and his martyrdom. As the facts chance to be precisely the reverse, the *Record*, in that spirit which is so eminently characteristic of it, levels a malicious insinuation at the reverend gentleman's motives. "We know nothing of him," they say, "beyond the fact that he ministers in a church the free seats of which contained on Sunday evening last just twenty-seven occupants. That such a man might feel annoyed and aggrieved at the success with which others have carried on within Exeter Hall the services which fail so signally to draw a congregation to the Church of St. Michael's, is none the less natural, because, weighed in the scales of the sanctuary, it is profoundly deplorable. Such a feeling, however natural, would be ungenerous, unwise, unpatriotic, and un-Christian." "The scales of the sanctuary," forsooth! Could not this unctuous calumniator, this sleek and sanctimonious traducer of a clergyman's motives, have spit his venom upon his own Church's minister, without interjecting between the beginning and end of his uncharitable sentence, a phrase intended to savour of piety? When he himself can find no better, no more creditable motive for an act which happens to run counter to the religious plans of his party, than the meanest jealousy, and the paltriest spite, does he dare to talk in the same breath of "the scales of the sanctuary"? and, having thus wiped his mouth, repeat in yet more offensive words his slanderous accusation? We also know nothing whatever of Mr. Edouart. But we see no reason for surmising that his intentions must needs be vile, and his courage desperately selfish. There is a charity which "thinketh not evil." Let the *Record* try the lack of that "in the scales of the sanctuary."

"If this were all," the *Record* proceeds in immediate connexion with the preceding passage, "we should at once ask, who is Mr. Edouart, that his feelings should be allowed to stand in the way of that only means by which it has been found practicable to preach the everlasting gospel to the masses of our fellow-men." Now, we venture to put in a word, not, indeed, in justification of the Incumbent of St. Michael's, but more correctly to state the charge to which he has laid himself open. That reverend gentleman's feelings, be they what they may, do not stand in the way of the *only* practicable means of preaching the gospel to the masses—unless it is to be assumed that Exeter Hall is the only building, and clergymen of the Church of England, the only ministers, by which the gospel can be preached to the sadly numerous class of "outsiders." There are theatres, for instance, in which the same kind of services might be quite as commodiously and advantageously held. There are men capable of preaching with effect besides the highly estimable clergymen and prelates whose names were announced as associated with the arrangement prohibited by Mr. Edouart. The reverend Incumbent of St. Michael's could not prevent Mr. Spurgeon, for instance, from crowding Exeter Hall every Sunday evening, if he chose. So that he is not responsible for obstructing the *only* means available for the evangelisation of the masses—but for throwing an impediment in the way of the use of those means by the Clergy of the National Church alone.

The *Record* continues, "But in this case we must put the man out of sight, and only regard him as the accidental representative of that narrow and restricted policy which would confine the free action of the Church of Christ within the straitest bands of a traditional routine." For, "the Church of Christ," we must, in deference to the force of facts substitute "the Church of England," in which *only* is "free action confined within the straitest bands of a traditional routine." What are those bands?

The canon law, and the parochial system. Is the *Record* prepared to release the Establishment from the restraints these impose upon her? If so, we shall be glad to hear it. Or is "traditional routine" objectionable only when it stands in the way of the party of which the *Record* is the organ? Let us have one thing or the other. If the parochial system and the canon law are found to be nothing better than "traditional routine," let the *Record* and its friends join the Dissenters in demanding their annulment. If they are not to be surrendered, why complain of them for impeding desirable action in this particular instance? We suspect that the *Record* is in no mood to abandon one iota of the legal system which it here denounces. For what is its very next sentence? "But suppose that the effort should succeed, and that an appeal to the law should confirm the right of a private clergyman to stop a great public movement, what will have been gained by it but this?—that the glorious work of preaching to the masses will be taken out of the hands of the Church of England, and placed in those of Nonconformist ministers." Well, and what then? we may ask—if the masses are but instructed in the truths of the gospel, what will be the disadvantage, when weighed "in the scales of the sanctuary"? Does not this writer see that his complaint is steeped to its very scalp in the spirit of theological party? that it is devoid of spiritual generosity? that it rests upon no broad or intelligible principle? that it is only the outcry of a body whose system has recoiled upon themselves?

It is only about a fortnight since that an advertisement appeared in the *Record*, beseeching the godly to contribute towards a fund of 4,000*l.* for the purchase of four livings which might else fall into the hands of a High Church patron. What is this, but a direct sanction given to the system the operation of which in St. Michael's, the *Record* deems so dire a calamity? We tell that organ, and with much greater deference and respect, we tell the party whom it represents, that a crooked expediency never yet served the Church of Christ. Their want of faithfulness is their main obstacle to religious success. They cannot but discern the unsuitableness of the traditional system to the wants of the age. They feel its trammels. They are perpetually encountering its mischievous power. But they are far too timid to break with it. And God punishes them, by making their sin the source of their uneasiness. Every check they receive, is but the reflex influence of the worldly system they uphold. They insist upon working with an antiquated machinery, and it breaks down at almost every revolution. They will have a national church—and all the provisions which constitute it national hamper the free exercise of their religious zeal. They will call in the aid of law—and law impedes their every movement. They reap but what they sow. Their trials are the legitimate fruit of their own lack of faith. Let them cast themselves boldly on the gospel, and the gospel will sustain them! Whilst, however, they prefer leaning upon the staff of Parliamentary support and sanction, let them not be surprised that it breaks under their weight, and sometimes wounds the hands which wield it!

THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY has resumed its meetings and the visits of deputations to the provinces. On Thursday the 5th inst., Mr. Carvell Williams addressed an audience at Kington, in Herefordshire, and gave a *resumé* of the successes which had been obtained since he visited the same town three years ago. The meeting was in the Assembly Room of the Castle Hotel, and was presided over by G. Evans, Esq.; J. Brown, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Cousins, taking part. On the following evening Mr. Williams attended a public meeting at Wrexham, in the Music Hall of the town, under the presidency of R. C. Rawlins, Esq., of Hope Mills. Messrs. Hughes, Morgan, and Jones, and the Rev. Messrs. Short and Brown, spoke to resolutions expressing gratification at the operations of the

Society, and of a wish to give it support. A liberal subscription list was entered upon before the secretary left the town. Several other meetings are about to be held. On Friday Dr. Foster and the secretary are to attend a meeting at Wakefield. On the 18th Dr. Foster and Mr. Oulton will be at Wigan, and on the 20th at Halifax. Mr. Miall and Mr. Oulton are to be at Leeds on the 20th, and Mr. Miall and Mr. Williams at Bolton and Preston on the 18th and 19th. Bristol and some other Western towns are to be visited in the first week in December, and some meetings in the suburbs of London are projected.

THE DIVORCE ACT AND THE CLERGY.

An address to the Queen is in course of signature among the clergy of the Established Church, praying that the Divorce Act may not be allowed to come into operation. The petitioners call attention to the fact that, the Book of Common Prayer contains the following prayer in the form for the solemnisation of matrimony:—

"O God, who by Thy mighty power hast made all things of nothing; who also (after other things set in order) didst appoint that out of man (created after Thine own image and similitude) woman should take her beginning; and knitting them together, didst teach that it should never be lawful to put asunder those whom Thou by matrimony hast made one;" with divers other declarations and expressions to the same effect; more especially, the prohibitory words, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

It is urged that there is nothing in any of the formularies of the church "to show, or to suggest, that it hath been at any time the judgment of the said church that marriage, once lawfully contracted, is dissolved except by death." The petitioners, therefore, allege that the Divorce Act "indirectly repeals" the Act of Uniformity, and establishes a precedent the principle of which is "most alarming," for "fundamental alterations may be thereby effected in the relations of the church to the state, without the attention of laity or clergy having been awakened to the legislative process by which such alterations shall have been effected." The said Act also introduces another unparalleled innovation—"namely, the exemption of one portion of that united church from the operation of the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, which has been carefully framed so as to leave the Church of Ireland unaffected by its provisions. The united church is therefore disunited, in respect of a material point, by the aforesaid act, inasmuch as in Ireland marriage remains indissoluble by the general law, while in England it has become dissoluble." After mentioning that the act can only come into operation by an Order in Council, on or after the 1st of January next, the petitioners go on to say—

The undersigned, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to withhold such Order in Council, until time shall have been given for Parliament so to amend the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, that the confusion and inconvenience and scandal which must arise from a state of the law contradictory to itself may be avoided; and that, in the event of Parliament seeing fit to abide by so much of the said act as provides by process of law for the dissolution "a vinculo" of marriages lawfully contracted, care at least be taken that, whatever the Legislature may enact concerning the dissolution of the civil contract, no violence be done to the plain language of the Prayer-book, the consciences of the clergy and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to the law of the said church, as it has been identified in and by the said Act of Uniformity with the law of the state.

The signatures already appended to the address are as follows:—J. Keble, Clk., M.A.; J. G. Hubbard; M. W. Mayow, Clk., M.A.; C. Wray, Clk., M.A.; W. Cotton; J. Jebb, Clk., M.A.; R. Brett; R. Moorsom, Lieut.-Colonel; R. Liddell, Clk., M.A.; Geo. Wollaston; R. Eden, D.D., Bishop of Moray and Ross; A. Poole, Clk., M.A.; W. F. Witts, Clk., M.A.; C. K. Paul, Clk., B.A.; W. Westall, Clk., M.A.; E. B. Knottesford Fortescue, Clk., M.A.; F. Murray, Clk., M.A.; E. Otto Trevelyan, Clk., M.A.; G. Gutch, Clk., B.D.; David Royce, Clk., M.A.; W. P. Purvis, Clk., M.A.; J. Edwards, Clk., M.A.; R. M. Benson, Clk., M.A.; C. A. Griffith, Clk., M.A.; C. Dolben, Clk., M.A.; R. C. Diddam, Clk., M.A.; T. C. Yarranton, Clk., M.A.; S. P. Warmoll, Clk., B.A.; W. Wilkinson, Clk.; Nelson; C. S. Grueber, Clk., B.A.; F. Lazen, Clk., B.A.; T. T. Carter, Clk., M.A.; G. P. Lowther, Clk., M.A.; J. A. Babington, Clk.; J. Wolff, Clk., LL.D.; G. E. Biber, Clk., LL.D.; W. O. Jenkyn, Clk.; H. R. Luard; E. Vernon Wollaston, M.A.; H. W. Baker, Clk., M.A.; R. Neville Grenville, M.A.; T. W. Perry, Clk.; F. A. Marriott, Clk., M.A.; G. Williams, Clk., B.D.; Archd. H. F. Cameron; R. T. Lowe, Clk., M.A.; G. V. Reed, Clk., M.A.; C. B. Jackson, Clk., M.A.; J. Mould; J. Sharp, Clk., M.A.; G. R. Taylor, Clk., M.A.; C. Smyth, Clk., M.A.; J. P. Kane, Clk., M.A.; W. Goldstone, Clk., M.A.; J. F. Fagge, Clk., B.A.; E. Male, M.A.; R. W. Johnson, Clk., M.A.; Harvey Marriott, Clk., M.A.; J. O. Stallard, Clk.; W. J. Irons, Clk., D.D.; J. Manners, M.P.; H. Tritton; C. H. Christie, Clk.; C. Crawley; G. A. Denison, Clk., M.A.; E. J. Carter, Clk., M.A.; G. W. Huntingford, Clk., M.A.; Edward Wollaston; James Skinner, Clk., M.A.; W. F. Neville, Clk., M.A.; G. H. Hodson, Clk., M.A.; C. Lyford, Clk., B.A.; G. C. White, Clk., M.A.; T. Gambier Parry, M.A.; W. L. Neville, Clk., M.A.; F. Cooper Gleadowe, Clk., B.A.; F. Brothers, Clk., T.A.; T. H. Wilson; W. L. Girardot, Clk., M.A.; A. Cass, Clk.; J. M. Sanger, Clk., B.A.; H. Clutterbuck, Clk., M.A.;

H. L. Baker, Clk., M.A.; C. F. Sculthorpe, Clk., M.A.; G. F. Fessey, Clk., M.A.; W. Fulford Adams, Clk., M.A.; G. S. Munn, Clk., B.A.; L. C. Bathurst, Clk., M.A.; P. M. Smythe, Clk., M.A.; T. Brutton, Clk., M.A.; Montagu Osborn, Clk., M.A.; W. Kelly, Clk., M.A.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD'S VISITATION.

The Bishop of Oxford commenced his triennial visitation of the diocese of Oxford on Wednesday. The right rev. prelate delivered his charge to the clergy, in the course of which he adverted to the progress of religion and education in the diocese during the past three years, which, on the whole, he dwelt upon in a tone of satisfaction. In the way of education, an increase in the schools and improvement in the state of education were reported. Upon the subject of preaching the right rev. prelate spoke as follows:—

Again, suffer me to ask—and I ask it of myself just as much as of you—are our sermons what they ought to be, and what labour and prayer might make them? Now, I am by no means disposed to give an indiscriminate assent to the truth of the popular outcry against our sermons, which has of late reached the ears of all. But, yet, are they not too often deficient precisely in those qualities which are necessary to make them really effective with our people? For is there not in general the taste of essays or disquisitions about them, and their merit soundness, moderation, perhaps exactness? And is not their fault—that really unpardonable fault to the listeners of every class, and especially to our class of listeners—that of dullness? And is not what we want to teach our people a style of composition the exact opposite of this, one which is intellectual, terse, pointed, dealing in short sentences; using Saxon words as close to every-day life as it can be without being profane or vulgar; being at once impressive in its subjects, its applications, its illustrations, and its assertions? Should it not be rough enough, so to speak, to make it felt through their dull skin of ignorance and inattention? Should it not startle the careless and positively jog the drowsy man ere his slumber is sound? Should it not be pathetic, for who more notices than our common race that which reaches them through the affections? Should it not, through illustrations, convey truths which the unlearned never receive? Should it not avoid the easy uniformity of a man applying a nostrum, and with the living earnestness of one who believes he has all-important truths to convey, declare the curse of sin and the blessed remedy provided for it in the sacrifices and perpetual offering of our Lord, and in the working of God the Holy Ghost? Should you not dwell on and proclaim Christ on his cross, Christ in His work of love, Christ in His word, Christ in His church, Christ in His sacraments, and Christ crucified; Christ risen, Christ mediating, Christ saving? Should it not embrace all the variety and fire and love which belong not to a mouth full of phrases, but a heart and mind and soul full of their subject, and that subject eternal life, man lost or man's salvation, and the love of Christ and the working of the eternal Spirit, and the blessedness of the Church of the redeemed? And should not all these be delivered, as if we were in earnest, because we are in earnest? I must leave it to you to determine for yourselves whether you can best speak, then, for Christ from or without a manuscript. I believe generally the best course is to preach once each Sunday a written and once an unwritten sermon—by no means one which has been committed to memory, but one which, through fresh utterings of the moment, is the product of thought and study and prayer; for the written sermon secures exactness and variety, and the unwritten the habit of speaking to our people from the heart to the heart, instead of reading a composition in their presence.

The remainder of his lordship's charge, which was of very great length, was devoted to the consideration of the manner of conducting church services as lately settled by the ecclesiastical courts, and the position of the clergy in reference to the Divorce Bill of last session. On the latter subject he said:—

Our duty under these painful circumstances seems to me to be plain. We cannot let the matter rest where it is. For whether or not we think that the innocent parties ought to be set free from an adulterous union and suffered to marry again is not the question. It is whether for ourselves and our children we can permit the church of this land to be degraded from being a witness for God, to be a mere earthly machinery, and to speak the words which the state may put into her mouth. And against this we ought to protest, by requiring that these marriages, which the state resolves to legalise against the church's law, should be contracted before the civil magistrate without the profanation of our appointed prayers through their use, which words cannot honestly apply, rather than we should submit to a degradation of our apostolical communion by having a variation in our church's doctrines and in the faith which she has once for all received, or that she should be dictated to in matters of such momentous importance by any earthly authority.

THE METROPOLITAN DIOCESES.—For some months past a commission, appointed by her Majesty, has been sitting for the purpose of considering what arrangements can be made for altering the area of the metropolitan and adjacent dioceses. We believe we may state that one of these recommendations will be the immediate sub-division of the diocese of London by the erection of a diocese of Westminster, Dr. Tait having accepted the bishopric upon an express understanding that he should agree to any alterations in the see which the Government might find it necessary to make. Under the new arrangements, the diocese of London will consist of all that portion of the metropolis which is within the city walls, in addition to the extensive parishes of Bethnal-green, Clerkenwell, Islington, Limehouse, Shoreditch, Stepney, St. George-in-the-East, Whitechapel, Hackney, and Stoke Newington, together with several parishes in Essex, Kent, and Surrey, which are at present under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. A large portion of what at present constitutes the Archdeaconry of Middlesex will be placed under

the control of a Bishop of Westminster, who will have the abbey for his cathedral church. The new diocese will comprise the whole of the parishes within the city of Westminster, St. Pancras, Marylebone, Paddington, Kensington, St. Giles's, St. George's, Bloomsbury, Chelsea, Hampstead, Fulham, Hammersmith, and the outlying parishes. There will necessarily be a new arrangement of the episcopal patronage.—*Morning Star.*

THE FIRST OPEN FELLOWSHIP.—At Oxford University, on Thursday, the first Open Fellowship under the new statute, at All Souls' College, was awarded to Mr. Charles Henry Alderson, M.A., of Trinity College, son of Baron Alderson. There were seven candidates. No person was eligible to become a candidate unless he had taken a first class in one of the public examinations of the university, or had, at some time, obtained either one of the prizes, or a scholarship unattached to any college or hall.

PROPOSED BISHOPRIC FOR DELHI.—The High Church party are making an effort to turn recent events in India to account for the immediate erection of a bishopric there, and if certain rumours which are afloat turn out to be correct, they are very likely to accomplish that object. A correspondent of the *Guardian*, writing upon the subject, says: "It was in contemplation before the mutiny broke out to found a bishop's see at Agra for North-West India. But for our timidity, Delhi would probably have been selected as the most appropriate site. No such false delicacy can now be pleaded. If Delhi is to stand, the king's palace of course will be turned into the seat of Government. Let the Jumna Masjid, every red granite of which we have purchased with our blood, be converted into a cathedral church. Surely this would be at once an act of Christian revenge, a heavy and lasting blow to the accursed principles of the Mohammedan and the Hindoo, and a noble memorial of our slaughtered countrymen."

CHURCH-RATES.—HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—Considerable interest was manifested in this town on Monday the 9th inst., on the hearing of a summons (before the magistrates issued against Mr. W. Wingrove and others) for non-payment of Church-rates. The defendants were represented by Mr. Bennett, solicitor, Ludgate-hill, who adduced most powerful arguments against the validity of the rate. The churchwardens declined to produce notice of vestry or any books connected with the parish. Mr. Bennett having entered a protest against such extraordinary conduct, proceeded to address the bench, and, having animadverted on such conduct, declared that the rate was invalid on several distinct grounds. The bench, feeling themselves unable to decide the question adjourned the case for a month. It is a singular fact that the opposition has not originated with the Dissenters, who as a body appear indifferent to the question of Church-rates.

PERSECUTION IN COCHIN CHINA.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains a statement of the persecution which is now carried on against Christians at Tonquin, formerly an independent kingdom, but now a province of Cochin China. According to accounts recently received, churches have been razed to the ground, missionaries arrested or driven away, and the Christian schools all closed. A Spanish bishop, Mgr. Diaz, vicar apostolic of Central Tonquin, has been arrested and imprisoned with a chain round his neck at Nam-Ting, a town situated near the coast. This unfortunate prelate, who had been condemned to death, was still alive on the 15th of July last, in the prison into which he had been thrown in the midst of all the malefactors of the country.

Religious Intelligence.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY ON SUNDAY AND OTHER SCHOOLS.—A new building in connection with the Snow-fields Ragged School was opened on Wednesday in Melior-street, St. Olave's, Southwark. The proceedings commenced with a public breakfast, at eight o'clock in the morning. A prayer meeting succeeded. At one o'clock the friends of the institution sat down to a cold collation. At half-past three o'clock a public meeting was held. The school-room, it should be stated, is forty feet by twenty, lofty, well lighted and ventilated, and has a gallery at the end. There is a three-storied house in front, containing library, committee-rooms, and reading-room. The cost of the whole is 700*l.*, exclusive of 275*l.* paid for the freehold site, and the school will accommodate about 400 children. At the meeting the Earl of Shaftesbury was announced to preside, but being detained at the commencement, Wilbraham Taylor, Esq., of Barnet, took the chair. Mr. Palmer, the superintendent, then read the report of the schools, and reverted to the origin of the institution, and detailed some interesting facts in connection with it. Two or three other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the Earl of Shaftesbury arrived and took the chair amidst loud applause. After a short speech from Mr. Oliphant, the noble earl, with a few words of apology for having broken his appointment, proceeded to say that there was no work of greater importance to the generation in which we live, or one more in keeping with the great principles of our common Christianity, than that of undertaking the education of the poor children who were found wandering about, neglected and destitute of all needful tendance, amidst the teeming mass of population in these crowded streets. He could not help thinking that the improvement so marked within the last few years in the mind and bearing of the people was owing to the numerous institutions which now wage war against ignorance, vice, and irreligion. Take for instance our soldiers,

and they would see indications of a real, deep, serious, and permanent improvement in their mind and habits. He had read a letter from a young friend of his before Delhi, who stated that whenever the men were ordered to load, the cry ran from rank to rank, "Remember the women—remember the children." Yet what was the result? When that great and good soldier, General Wilson, issued his order, "Execute justice, stern justice, upon the rebel found with arms in his hands, but spare the women and children," our troops re-echoed the sentiment, and notwithstanding the excitement of the struggle and the other temptations by which they were beset, they did not follow the example of their heathen foes. (Cheers.) They spared all who came in and threw themselves upon their mercy, while not one single woman or child was harmed. (Cheers.) Where did these men learn that spirit of heroism and humanity? Why in the Sunday and other schools of this country; and he called upon the meeting to rejoice with him and to give thanks to God for having given to them, as fellow-citizens and men, such glorious "chaps" as these. (Applause.)

SUNDAY LECTURES AT THE FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.—On Sunday, the 1st inst., the Rev. A. Mursell commenced a series of Sunday afternoon lectures, adapted to those of the working classes, termed "outsiders," who do not regularly attend either church or chapel. The Free-trade Hall was engaged for the purpose, and the spacious hall was crowded in every part long before the time for commencement, viz., three o'clock. Many hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The sight of so many thousands of men and women congregated to hear "the old Gospel," was most impressive. Those who have been in the habit of talking of the Gospel having lost its power to draw together the multitudes to listen to its message, must now "for ever hold their peace." We have evidence enough to convince the most sceptical that there is yet vital energy, and more than human power, in Christianity, to reach the heart and conscience of our common humanity. Let there be but adaptation in the means used, and the common people will be attracted as in days of old to listen to the story of God's love to man. The *Manchester Examiner and Times*, in its report of the proceedings, says:—"The scene was remarkable in many respects, when we bear in mind the character of the day. The somewhat dim light which fell from the glazed roof upon that mass of human beings, where curiosity and higher feelings singularly blended—the strange sea-like sound of murmuring anticipation, followed by the pealing of the organ—the curious apparent mixture of the chapel and the place of amusement, were among the prominent features of the time passed from the opening of the doors to the entrance on to the platform of the potent spirit of the hour. At length, to the closely-packed numbers who crowded even on to the platform, there entered, amid loud clapping of hands, and cries of 'Hats off,' about half a dozen gentlemen, presumed to be those who had brought about the gathering, and with them a tall spare figure, with pale but intellectual features, a finely-shaped head, surmounted with a profusion of black hair, and exhibiting a rather restless or nervous manner. He takes a seat along with the gentlemen alluded to, and one of the latter briefly introduces the object of the meeting, the difficulties that had been overcome, the liberal spirit with which the committee had been met on the part of the directors of the building in which they were now assembled, and concludes with a resolution that Mr. Brown should take the chair—putting the same to the meeting, which was carried as a matter of course. Mr. Brown assumes his newly-acquired office, adds a few introductory explanations, and calling upon the Rev. Arthur Mursell, the thin spare figure leaves his friends, stands before the multitude, and commences, with a clear and penetrating voice, the lecture, the title of which was 'Fire, fire, fire!' The mode of illustration was attractive, and the application very forcible, securing the close attention of the dense mass of the people. Argument was not used to prove the truth presented; that was taken for granted, and wisely so, for we do not believe the 'common people' generally to be opposed to the truths of the Gospel theoretically. Indifference, and sluggishness of soul, in relation to the great verities, constitute the monster obstacle to penetrate which the lecturer applied himself with much ability and earnestness. The lecture occupied about an hour in delivery. At the conclusion the doxology, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' was sung at the request of Mr. Mursell, the whole assembly joining. We need scarcely say that the effect was very impressive. Mr. Mursell does not trust to the impulse of the moment, but he has evidently so thoroughly committed his subject to memory that he reads his notes with a fluency having all the interest of an extempore discourse. There is no mistake as to the feeling which inspires the characteristic eloquence. Every thought brings with it evidence of the truly earnest man, embarked in a cause which he considers of the most vital importance to his hearers. He wins at once their attention by the familiar tones, and the occasional eccentricity of illustration with which he introduces his discourse; but, having once secured the listener's ear, his manner rises with the more serious character of his theme; the voice becomes hoarse, and sometimes harsh, as it pours forth a terrible denunciation. He is hurried along with a very whirlwind of words, and, but that the pitch of his voice is perhaps somewhat too monotonous, the general effect is very powerful. We believe that such a man, working in such a cause, cannot fail to do good in this evil-tryed community, and we heartily wish him God speed. His mission is a sign of the times, and one as honourable as it is promising in its influences. Mr.

Mursell received his academical training at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and subsequently at the Baptist College, Bristol. He is a son of the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, who succeeded to the charge formerly held by the celebrated Robert Hall."

CHRISTIANISATION OF INDIA.—A meeting, convened by circular, was held in York-place, on Monday last, in connexion with the proposal for a General Missionary Conference on the Christianisation of India. The meeting was attended by many of the leading clergymen belonging to the various Protestant denominations, by both our city members, by a number of Indian missionaries and officers, together with other gentlemen taking a particular interest in the work of missions. The business transacted was of a wholly preliminary character.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL has determined to hold a public meeting (as soon as arrangements can be made) to promote the extension and strengthening of its missions in India. The annual report of the society is just published. Collections, subscriptions, and donations, amount to 54,548*l.*; legacies, 11,117*l.*; dividends, annuities, &c., 3,910*l.*; total of the society's general fund, 69,575*l.* In addition to this there have been received—Contributions for particular dioceses, 16,658*l.*; for the Memorial Church at Constantinople, 18,237*l.*; making a grand total of 104,470*l.* No part of the money raised in India or in any of the colonial dioceses is included in this summary. The total number of missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the society is 466; in addition to which the number of divinity students, catechists, schoolmasters, and others maintained by the society, is above 700.

OFFORD-ROAD CHAPEL, ISLINGTON.—A *soirée* of an unusually interesting character was held in the spacious school-room of the above chapel, on Friday evening, October 30, to welcome the gifted pastor, the Rev. Paxton Hood, and his bride, from their recent marriage tour. After the company had taken tea; the chair was occupied by Alexander S. Braden, Esq.; and after singing and prayer the Chairman introduced the Treasurer of the Building Fund, George Cutbush, who, with some feeling remarks, presented to Mr. and Mrs. Hood an elegant time-piece, with suitable inscription, as a token of the regard in which the pastor was held, and the affection with which Mrs. Hood would be received. Samuel May, Esq., deacon, with Messrs. Spence, Fitch, Wilkins, Johnson, Baker, Jenkins, Williams, Groom, Hooker, Bull, and other gentlemen followed in speeches overflowing with expressions of affection towards the minister. The Rev. Samuel Oughton, of Jamaica, father of the bride, feelingly acknowledged the very kind reception of his daughter. Mr. Hood then very gracefully introduced Mrs. Hood to the friends present. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, and singing the Doxology concluded the meeting.

TRURO.—A bazaar was held in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, Truro, on Tuesday, October 27th, and two following days, in aid of the funds of the new Independent chapel, now in erection. One prominent article was an excellent and highly finished portrait of the Rev. R. Panks, the minister of the chapel, with an inscription beneath it to the effect that it had been painted gratis by Mr. A. Seward, R.A., and the frame given by Mr. T. Solomon, and bought in by the ladies of the congregation for eleven guineas, and presented to Mrs. Panks as "a token of sincere and affectionate regard." The bazaar was highly successful, and realised the sum of 200*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

GREAT DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.—The services in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. William Mitchell, late of Cheshunt College, were held in Providence Chapel last week as follows:—On Monday evening the 2nd inst., a special prayer-meeting, at which an address was delivered by the Rev. Frank Soden, of Pembury-grove Chapel, Clapton, who also preached to a large congregation the following evening on "The Power of Spiritual Joy." On Wednesday afternoon the services were commenced by the Revs. J. Dickenson and F. Soden reading suitable portions of Scripture and prayer. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. James Sibree, of Hull, to which satisfactory answers were given by the newly-chosen pastor. The Rev. R. Pool, of Driffield, formerly pastor of the church, offered the prayer. The Rev. A. L. Mitchell, of Christ Church, Exeter, gave to his son a most affecting and impressive charge, after which the Rev. William Spencer, of Rochdale, preached to the church and congregation. An excellent tea was provided in the Assembly Rooms, of which above 250 persons partook. A public meeting was held in the evening, the Rev. A. L. Mitchell in the chair, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. G. F. Ryan, D.D., on "The Secrets of Ministerial Success;" by the Rev. W. Spencer, on "Our Distinctive Principles;" by the Rev. Frank Soden, on "The Elements of Church Prosperity;" also by the Revs. James Sibree, of Hull; Hutchin, of Frodingham; Woodcock, of Rillington; and Johnson, of Driffield (Baptist). The services were very numerous attended, the meeting in the evening being crowded.

DUNSTABLE.—On Tuesday the 3rd inst. the Rev. Stephen E. Dodge of Cheshunt College, was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational Church worshipping in the Tabernacle, Dunstable. A large and highly respectable audience assembled early in the morning, and the service throughout was solemn and deeply interesting. The Rev. D. Gould (Baptist) commenced with reading the Scriptures and prayer. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Allott (President of Cheshunt College), on the rise of British Congregationalism,

with special reference to its spiritual aspects and results. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. J. Andrews, of Woburn, and answered in a brief and highly satisfactory manner by Mr. Osborn and the pastor elect, after which the Rev. J. Jukes, of Bradford, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. James Sherman, of Blackheath, gave the charge from 1 Tim. iv. 15, 16. The Rev. P. Fowler (Wesleyan) closed the service with prayer. Dinner was provided in the school-room, and interesting addresses delivered afterwards by neighbouring ministers. In the evening the Rev. J. J. Insull, of Bradford, read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. H. Allon, of Islington, delivered some sagacious and holy counsels to the church and congregation from 2 Cor. viii. 22, 23, 24. In addition to the names above mentioned, the Revs. T. Baker, B.A. (Baptist), Ridgmount; J. Lewis (Baptist), Houghton Regis; — Lewis, Hockliffe; and — Emery (Baptist), Hemel-hempstead, took part in the services.

DARLINGTON.—On Sunday last the Rev. M. Galt notified his intention of resigning his office as pastor over the Independent Chapel here, having diligently discharged his duties for upwards of three years.

THE REV. F. S. TURNER, B.A., recently a student in New College, London, has accepted an invitation from the church in Prince's-street Chapel, Norwich, to become assistant minister for twelve months, with the Rev. John Alexander.

AGGRESSIVE CHRISTIANITY.—Sometime ago an overture was made to the Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Aberdeen, by the Christian Instruction Society, with a view to his removal to London. That gentleman, whose successful efforts in working out Christianity as an aggressive system of truth, did not see his way clear to accepting the invitation, but offered to devote himself for a month or two, under the auspices of the society, in visiting as many churches as possible with a view to stir up the membership to vigorous efforts to reclaim the moral wastes of London. The offer was cheerfully accepted and the Congregational and Baptist Churches have given Mr. Wilson a most cordial welcome. Already he has preached in seven pulpits, and addressed fifteen meetings, and from a statement made at a meeting in Kingsgate-street Church on Monday evening, it would appear that an earnest and intelligent appreciation has thus far been the result of his labours. The interest in the work too is increasing and the conviction is getting a firm hold of the minds of many Christians, that this scheme of evangelization by which secular means are so beautifully consecrated to religious ends, is the only way in which we can reach the outlying masses in our city.

Correspondence.

LAY PREACHING IN THE METROPOLIS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In consequence of an article which appeared in one of your contemporaries a few weeks since, on the subject of lay preaching, and the correspondence to which it has led, a few friends have just met together to consider the propriety of organising a society having for its object the preaching of the Gospel to those who are not accustomed to attend any place of worship, and the occupancy of any stations at present in existence, where temporary help may be required. It is designed that this movement shall be perfectly unsectarian in its character, and that only those persons shall be engaged in carrying it on who are recognised members of Christian churches, and of whose ability for the work the committee shall be fully satisfied. The labours of these friends will be gratuitous, their travelling and other expenses of course being paid by the society.

The members of the committee will make it their great object to find out those places where the Gospel is most needed, taking great care not in any way whatever to interfere with the operations of existing societies. The sympathy and aid of any Christians who are disposed to help in such an undertaking is earnestly invited. Communications to be addressed to A. B., care of Mr. B. L. Green, bookseller, &c., Paternoster-row.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W.

A DIFFICULT CASE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The following case has been submitted to my consideration:—

One who has been a minister about forty years, and thirty-six years pastor of the church with which he is now connected, finds his powers of body and mind (especially the latter) sadly declining, and the interests of religion in his church and congregation suffering proportionably. He has, however, no private property, and if he resign his post, will be in a state of destitution.

Ought he, under these circumstances, to resign at once, or to struggle on until his people dismiss him?

He has long held the opinion that, when by decay of faculties a minister ceases to be efficient, he should retire without regarding personal considerations; yet, with the gulf of pauperism yawning before him, he hesitates to take the leap.

Will you, or some of your readers, kindly assist me in determining what advice ought to be given to him?

I am, Mr. Editor, yours faithfully,

AGNOSTOS.

[We cannot profess to give advice in this specific case, though we believe there are several funds which are devoted to the help of aged ministers. But in these days of cheap insurance ought not something to be done either by ministers themselves, or if unable, by their congregations, to provide annuities for their declining years.]

Lord Eversley has been appointed "Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrook Castle," in the room of Lord Heytesbury, resigned.

Foreign and Colonial.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals confirm the statement that Mexico has accepted the mediation of England and France in the dispute with Spain.

It is known that the negotiations of Senor Mon with the Holy See have resulted in what the Spanish Government desired, namely, the approval by the Pope of the sales of ecclesiastical property made in 1855 and 1856; the conclusion of a treaty relative to the continuation of such sales on payment of an indemnity to the clergy; the suppression of seventeen holidays in the course of the year, and the power to bishops to accord dispensations for marriages up to the third degree.

AUSTRIA.

The *Augsburg Gazette* learns from its semi-official Milan correspondent that the reduction of the Austrian army has been resolved on by the Emperor. The reduction of the army in Italy alone will amount to 25,000 men, and no fewer than thirty generals will be put on the pension list. The strength of the regiments in Ancona and Bologna will not be diminished. It is calculated that the above-mentioned reduction will lead to a saving of 50,000,000 florins a year, and it is not doubted here that the measure in question is a consequence of the meeting of the two Emperors at Weimar.

RUSSIA.

The *New Prussian Gazette* of Berlin reports the French Government has received a notification from one of its diplomatic agents in Germany that it must not count on Russia in the affair of the union of the Danubian Principalities.

Much is made of the fact that the Emperor of Russia has shown his reforming tendencies by permitting the formation of masonic lodges, hitherto strictly prohibited, within his dominions. It is the more remarkable as masonry is or was under the ban of the Greek Church. Coupled with this may be placed the following curious extract from the *Invalide Russe*, suggested by the meetings at Stuttgart and Weimar:—

Universal peace—that was the object of the Emperor Alexander II.'s journey. People who want to unriddle the rencontre in Stuttgart will find the answer in the meeting at Weimar. At both places the object was not the formation of new alliances, but the attainment of personal approximation. Alliances are generally formed for some special definite object. The great mistake of the Holy Alliance was, that it was not based on any positive idea. This alliance, in spite of its magniloquent programme, declared no war against Belgium when it separated itself from Holland: it entered on no conflict with the revolution of July, and still less with that of February. The late meeting of the Emperor of Russia with the Emperor of the French shows, most convincingly, that the Holy Alliance, which had taken upon itself by foregone conclusions to prescribe a path to history, was a mere airy fabric of the brain, devoid of all practical applicability. The Holy Alliance has bequeathed to the after-world the conviction that monarchs and nations by no means stand in need of the creation of special obligations to be able to live quietly and peaceably together, and strive together for the development of civilisation. It is not till some one state or other, led astray by passion or by some false combination, seems about to encroach on the rights or the existence of other powers, that a more intimate union among other states, which find their advantage in combining their efforts to avert the danger, shows itself to be a necessity. And when this proximate object is attained, this special league blends into that general alliance which is so absolutely necessary for the interests and the development of civilisation in all the nations of Europe.

Russia is making progress on the Amoor. She has now two steamers working on the river, and three others going out there. The navigation, however, is closed from November to June. The prime agents in this enterprise are Americans.

SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm of the 27th ult. gives the following details relative to the late discussion on the Religious Liberty Bill, the rejection of which has been communicated by telegraph: "The debate was resumed the day before yesterday, and almost exclusively occupies the attention of every class of persons in the kingdom. Among the members who in the first sittings spoke with most force in favour of maintaining the pain of banishment against any one quitting the State religion (Protestant) was Count Sparre, formerly Minister of Justice in Sweden. His arguments, although marked by a certain exaggeration, seem to have produced a very strong impression on the assembly, and to have influenced a certain number of doubtful votes in the class of the bourgeois and the country party. These persons voted for the amendment proposed by the constitutional commission, and which allows the punishment of exile to remain in full force. The debates in the chamber, on a subject so open to controversy, naturally cause much agitation out of doors. The members of the Lutheran clergy have held meetings in almost every province to pronounce for or against the Government measure. Out of 457 ministers composing the clerical body in the province of Schonen, 280 declared in favour of the law of banishment. This respectable minority of 177 members of the clergy in favour of abolishing penalties repugnant to the feeling of the present age seems to demonstrate the existence of liberal tendencies in religious matters; but it is well known that the influence and authority of the high clergy in Sweden are always most influential over the general mass of the ecclesiastical body."

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Moldavian divan has published an exceedingly long document assigning reasons for its wish to have its government conducted in accordance with the following points:—

1. Respect of the rights of the Principalities, and particularly of their self-government, according to the tenor of the ancient treaties concluded with the Sublime Porte in 1393, 1460, 1511, and 1634.
2. The union of the Principalities into one State, with the name of Roumania.
3. A foreign hereditary prince, elected among the reigning dynasties of Europe, and whose heirs shall be brought up in the religion of the country.
4. The neutrality of the territory of the Principalities.
5. The legislative confided to a general assembly, in which all the interests of the nation will be represented.

All these rights to be under the collective guarantee of the powers who signed the treaty of Paris.

These points, it will be observed, do not differ from those already put forward in the Moldavian journals.

A letter from Vienna, of the 3rd, in the *Hamburg Borsenhalle*, says: "Count d'Appony, Austrian ambassador at London, has arrived here, and had a conference with Count Buol and Sir H. Seymour on the subject of the Principalities. Sir H. Seymour declared that England would never consent to the political union of them under a foreign prince, and that the utmost she could admit would be an administrative union. As the Porte has intimated that it will consent to this also, it will probably be a plan of that kind which will be submitted to the conference of Paris."

AMERICA.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

The financial news by the *Atlantic*, which brings advices from New York to the 27th ult., is rather more encouraging. The banks of the city of New York, by their weekly exhibit published on the 26th ult., showed the following result:—Decrease in capital, 300,000 dollars; decrease in loans, 1,269,339; increase in specie, 2,168,125; increase in deposits, 5,448,601; decrease in circulation, 1,202,702. The arrival of the *Baltic* with even the limited amount of 72,600*l.* in gold seems to have produced the anticipated effect, and, although the same vessel took out the announcement of the advance of the bank rate of discount to 7 per cent., an average recovery of 2 or 3 per cent. had occurred in the stock-market. The next steamer to arrive was the *Persia*, with 240,000*l.*

The *New York Courier and Enquirer*, of the 26th, speaks unfavourably, remarking that, notwithstanding the daily reports, that "financial and commercial affairs were getting easier," and that "a more cheerful feeling was manifested," commercial affairs had made but little progress in the direction of sound and permanent improvement. "The next weekly statement," it says, "will show whether the banks have had the resolution to carry out their asserted intention of increasing their loans and of extending the circulation of state currency. We know already that the latter has been partly frustrated, in consequence of the adoption of the plan to pay daily balances in currency, and that we have already nearly three millions of state currency in the vaults of the Metropolitan Bank." The *Courier* does not believe that it would be advisable to resume specie payments at present, with such an unsettled financial condition both at home and abroad. It thinks, however, that if the banks, by a liberal course, and by a total abandonment of their present selfish policy, could get the co-operation of the community, specie payment could safely be resumed.

The *Times'* New York correspondent takes the same gloomy view as the *Courier*. Writing on the 24th, he says:—

The grain still stays in the West, domestic exchanges still continue in a state of inertia, failures are still reported daily, and indigo is still the prevailing colour. The balance at the sub-treasury is below 6,000,000 *dols.*, and the transactions at the clearing-house were only a little over 8,000,000 *dols.* yesterday. Business is stagnant. Yet the banks, or rather some of the leading ones, were discounting more freely yesterday, and opinions were freely expressed by those whose wish was father to the thought, that the present unnatural state of things was over. I do not think so. No matter how soon now the crop may be set in motion, it cannot arrive here soon enough to prevent still further and more serious results from the complication of domestic exchanges which has for the past six weeks deranged the whole commerce of the country.

Several extensive houses in New York have signified their willingness to receive consignments of flour and grain from the west, among whom, besides Messrs. Spofford and Tileston, Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn, and Co., and others have been mentioned as willing to pay freight and charges to that port, with the view of aiding in the movement of breadstuffs from the interior to the seaboard, by which the present pressure may be alleviated and exchanges equalised.

Advices from Nicaragua state that all Americans suspected of sympathising with Walker had been expelled the country, and great preparations were being made by President Martinez to resist a filibustering invasion. It was thought that Walker would endeavour to turn his Texan levies upon Mexico, not only in the hope of conquest, but in order to revenge himself for his shameful defeat in Lower California.

The success of the free state men in Kansas now seems to be fully assured, both in the election of Mr.

Parrott as delegate to Congress, and in the return of a majority of both branches of the Legislature. A protest, signed by several prominent citizens of Kansas, against the fraudulent returns from the Oxford Precinct of Johnson County, was filed on the 15th instant, and in response to it after a personal examination, Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton issued a proclamation on the 20th, in which they declare their intention to throw out the entire vote of Oxford, and to give certificates of election to the free state candidates. The proclamation is said to have created a great deal of excitement among the extreme pro-slavery men, which vented itself in threats against the governor and secretary.

Heber C. Kimball, one of the most prominent of the Mormon elders, has lately delivered a discourse at Salt Lake City, in which he takes strong ground against the Government of the United States, and expresses the determination of the Mormons to resist the troops to the last extremity. Brigham Young also made a speech in the same vein. In view of the anticipated difficulty with the Mormons, an unfortunate occurrence lately took place on the Great Plains. A drover, without any provocation, killed a woman and child belonging to a tribe of Indians which has hitherto refused to join the Mormons against the Government, and also fired at the chief. It is feared that this may have the effect of creating a hostile feeling, which will end in alliance of the tribe with Brigham Young.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Many of the Russian journals have been advocating the introduction of trial by jury.

It is stated that the French Government intends to call out this year not more than half of the contingent of the army.

Letters from Berlin state that France, England, and Russia have offered their good offices to bring the affair of Holstein to a satisfactory solution.

The first despatch sent from Algiers to Paris by the Mediterranean Submarine Telegraph was dated Nov. 5, and announced that Marshal Randon, the Governor-General, had arrived that morning on board the frigate *Cacique*.

Count Lavrado, in addition to the formal demand made to the bride elect, on Monday last personally demanded from the King of Prussia the hand of the Princess of Hohenzollern for the King of Portugal.

The city of Berlin, letters state, intends to offer Prince Frederick William, on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess Royal of England, a table with a vase and two candelabra, all in solid silver. Several of the first artists of the capital have been charged with the execution of the reliefs which are to ornament these articles.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE MUTINIES.

We have received the following letter from an occasional correspondent at Calcutta, whose obliging communications we have several times inserted. It is dated Sept. 22, and may be read in connexion with Lord Granville's defence of the Governor-General of India, made at the Mansion-house dinner to the Duke of Cambridge:—

I see in your issue of the 29th of June you have been led into error respecting the *press law*. You say the *native press* has been placed under license. Ere this you will doubtless have learnt that the whole press of India—European and native—has been placed, not under license or censorship, but under absolute *despotism*. So far as the press of India is concerned we are worse off than they are either in France or Russia. Censorship would be merciful compared with the present law respecting our public journals. The Government can, at a moment's notice, for any article or letter, or extract from any journal, which the officials think calculated to bring them into contempt, or to create disaffection in the native mind, shut up any newspaper-office in India. This law was passed by the Governor-General in Council without one utterance on the part of the members of Council being raised against it, and that at a time when the European journals were, as far as possible, endeavoring to support Lord Canning. No distinction was made between the disaffected native press and the English papers, who were endeavoring to do what they could to support the feeble government of Lord Canning. His lordship went to the Council Chamber and got the act passed. It is the most decided act of his administration; and this was done by the son of George Canning, one of the most determined defenders of the liberty of the press, and one of the bitterest satirists of those who would attempt to check the extension of public opinion. It was said at the time that the Council could not well make exceptions in favour of the English journals, and that it was not the intention of Government to apply the law to them. This, however, was mere idle rumour. The first journal which was warned was the *Friend of India*, which for years has been looked upon as the organ of the Government. It spoke out, and would have been stopped had not the friends of the proprietor who was in England, got the acting editor to resign, and promised the authorities that the paper should be conducted on milder principles, until the proprietor and editor should return to India. The *Madras Examiner* was warned for extracting a notice commenting on the conduct of an official in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, and for which that journal had not been warned. Last Saturday the *Hurkaru*, the oldest paper in India, having been once warned, was suspended for an article which in England would not have attracted attention, and for a letter which reflected somewhat severely, but not undeservedly, on some high in office. Thus, in one day, the oldest paper in India is suspended, a large property injured, a number of people thrown out of employment, and a deadly blow aimed at the liberty of the press for an honest expression of public opinion. The *Englishman*, the leading journal, has been warned, although the editor has endeavoured to do his best, as far as he could,

not to hamper the Government. You must not, therefore, look to the press of India for a fearless exposure of the measures or acts of the Government. The press is gagged and cannot speak out. This is an indication of the weakness of Lord Canning's administration, and if reports be true, it is the work of one or two civil servants in high office, on whose official conduct the press has for some time past spoken out. I say it is a sign of a weak government to gag the press, for nothing that the papers can say can bring the Government into greater contempt than its own acts; and as to the natives, a long course of mistake has completely alienated them from the government of the Company. With a few solitary exceptions, the native chiefs are either at heart or openly at war with the Government. They all have the inclination to reply, and only wait the opportunity to give expression to their opinion. I see the advocates of the Company both in and out of Parliament have stated that the rebellion is confined to the army, and that the native chiefs are with the Government. I suppose they have taken their cue from Lord Canning's despatches. They will by this time have heard that the despatches have led them astray. The majority of the native chiefs are either in open rebellion against the Government, or they are impotent to restrain their followers, who have made common cause with the rebel Sepoys. Some of them, of course, have a difficult game to play. If the British power should continue, and order be established, they will lose their pensions, and be liable to lose their estates if they are found pursuing in open rebellion against the State; and if the rebels succeed, or as long as they are in power, it is their interest to go on that side. Those of the native chiefs who have not personally joined the rebels, but whose followers have played us false, still profess friendship and regret at the defection of their troops. The Rajah of Putealah, and one of the hill chiefs, and the Sirdars in the Punjab, have held fast their allegiance, and are deserving our highest praise. The troops of the Rajah of the Rewar district, near to Mirzapore, have gone over to the rebels, and he, it is said, has fled. He was thought to be one of our fast friends. He is a relative of Koor Sing, the chief who has been most conspicuous in the Lower Provinces in the rebellion; and the report is that the troops of the Rewar Rajah have joined the standard of Koor Sing.

The bulk of the people are either against our rule or are obliged from circumstances to join the rebels because we cannot defend them. That there are many natives who have lost all, and who feel that the British rule is far better than any native government would be, and who would rejoice to see our rule again in the ascendant, I have no doubt; but it is a fact, that the people in Bengal have taken no active part in helping us, and under present circumstances those who are not with us are against us. We have from a long course of misrule failed to secure the affections of the masses, and now they have ceased to fear us. Our prestige in this respect is gone, and it will take a long time and a wise course of government to regain either the fear or the confidence of the people.

I see that the home officials stated in Parliament that the Governor-General had disapproved of Mr. Colvin's proclamation, in which he offered pardon to the rebel Sepoys if they would come in and return to their allegiance. What will the President of the Board of Control say when he is asked whether the Governor-General in Council has issued an order of precisely the same kind, and in which a pardon is offered to the Sepoys if murder and robbery cannot be proved against them in the civil courts of the Mofussil? And yet such is the case—and who is to convict, or where are the witnesses to come from to prove the guilt of the rebels? This proclamation is tantamount to acquittal to all the murderers and robbers who have risen up in rebellion against the State. Or what will the President of the Board of Control say if it should turn out that Mr. Colvin's order was sent up to him from Calcutta? Of this I am not sure, but a letter from Agra to a merchant in Calcutta states that such was the case. The Indian Reform League had a meeting the other day, and amongst other subjects discussed was the recall of Lord Canning. A movement on this subject is I hear to be made by the League.

It has been reported here that his lordship was to be recalled. I see nothing of this kind in the English papers, nor in the ministerial speeches in Parliament. This, I suppose, is one of the things which people desire, and that desire has given rise to the rumour. Should Lord Canning be recalled, care should be taken to send out a man who will be independent of the influence of the Court of Directors, and of Indian secretaries. Lord Ellenborough, except on religious and missionary grounds, is the man for the present crisis. He loves the civil service as a certain nameless person loves holy water, and has a special regard for the men who at present rule this country. He is a man of decision, and would not be trammelled by Indian officials. Lord Canning is in some respects to be pitied. He came to this country when it was, by Lord Dalhousie's acts, ripe for rebellion, and he was surrounded by officials who appear to have been oblivious of the danger with which the State was threatened. When the rebellion first broke out he was induced to believe that it would soon be quelled; that it was merely a Sepoy mutiny, and not general; and that the people were not disaffected. To this advice he listened, and on it he evidently acted. Those who knew the real state of the country showed it was a mistake; and unfortunately they have since proved that they were better acquainted with the real state of the country than the officials. The fact is, that Indian officials are surrounded by a set of natives who say "aye" to whatever they think will please the Burra Sahibs; and hence our Secretaries and Councillors live not in a real, but in a fictitious world, and are often led astray because they will not seek for knowledge beyond the region of red tape. In this circle Lord Canning has moved, and in it he still moves. He is in some respects, therefore, I say, to be pitied. His experience of India was limited, and he might have been excused at first for the errors into which he fell. He is, however, to be blamed for persisting in a course of conduct which has landed us where we are. Had he thought more for himself, and acted more in the spirit of a British ruler than an Indian diplomatist, he would have found the country in a different position to what they now are. We have nearly lost our empire and our influence in the East—if not in the world—by his policy; and if we regain the empire and our influence, it will be by the adoption of a policy widely different to that which has been pursued by Lord Canning and his advisers.

With the exception of sending for British troops from every point of the compass, his acts have been, to give them the mildest term, a series of blunders. It would almost be impossible to crowd a larger number of political blunders into the short space of four months than his lordship has contrived to do. He has lost the confidence of the European community by tampering with the Mohammedans and with the rebels, and by a fast and loose policy with the mutineers; and he has failed to bring the disaffected natives and the rebels back to their allegiance to the state. Not only has the country not improved, but things have gone from bad to worse until we shall now have to re-conquer the country from Dinapore up to Delhi. I do not ask your readers to receive this statement on my mere authority. I appeal to the facts shown in the public journals, and to private commentators, and to his lordship's own letters contained in the Blue Book, which bear confirmation strong of what I have said. I will give you a few illustrations of the truth of my statements. When the rebellion first appeared at Barrackpore, which was to be the signal for a general rise throughout the country, the mutinous regiments were allowed to remain armed at that station until it suited their convenience to break out. We had 4,000 armed men ripe for rebellion within eighteen miles of Calcutta, ready to pounce on the capital any night, and nothing was done with these men until the night previous to the day when they had resolved to attack Calcutta. On that night the European troops had to march to Dinapore to disarm these loyal and staunch Sepoys. Their brethren in Calcutta had actually begun to sell their traps in the treasury, and to show other signs of a mutinous spirit, before they were even disarmed. They were on guard in the Fort, at the Treasury, the Mint, and the Bank, until the very night before they had determined to rise and seize the city. Now, either this state of things was allowed by the Government, or, they being ignorant of it, were culpable of gross neglect, and had not the providence of God interposed the capital of British India might have been sacked before any warning could have been given to the inhabitants. No one resident in Calcutta at the time will forget the panic of the 14th of June. Previously to this, the 19th Native Infantry had, for its mutinous conduct at Barrackpore, been marched down to the Presidency, where it was disbanded, and the men allowed to travel through the length and breadth of the land to stir up their brethren at the different stations to follow their example; nor were they idle missionaries in the cause in which they had embarked; and I regret to add, they were but too successful in their efforts. These disarmed rebels have been kept at Barrackpore in the pay of the State ever since the day in which they were prepared to break. European troops are stationed at Barrackpore to keep them in order. These same troops were a few weeks back paraded, with a view to their volunteering for China, when the general of division praised them for their good conduct, and tried to coax them to volunteer; a mere handful came forward at the time, afterwards a considerable number of one corps, the 70th, volunteered for China, but they have not been sent. By the way, this same corps volunteered to go and fight the rebels at Delhi, and asked for the Minie rifles. Lord Canning, delighted with the offer, went up to Barrackpore early in the morning to thank them for their loyalty! Shortly after this loyal offer, they were disarmed. We have detachments of these same Sepoys up to the present time as guards at the Government House and the Bank, armed with their ramrods, and European soldiers at the Bank to keep them in order. We see these same men, too, in the Fort, doing duty with their ramrods. It is but fair to say that some of them have told of spies who have tampered with them in the Fort; and it is not improbable but that there are some of them who would, if not led astray by the more daring, remain faithful. This is doubted by many, but I am willing to give them the benefit of a doubt; and I think their conduct in giving up the spies, proves that they are at least disposed to be true to their salt.

Again, when the city was threatened, the Europeans and other Christian citizens offered their services as a militia. This Lord Canning negatived, and stated through the Secretary to Government that there was no apprehension of danger, and that he was prepared for any exigencies that might occur. A few weeks afterwards he was glad to accept the services of the citizens as volunteers; a corps of cavalry and infantry was formed, and afterwards a park of artillery; and good service have they done. My own belief is that they did as much to keep the city tranquil as the European troops; the moral effect of this movement was great on the people; they saw that the Christian population were determined to defend their lives and property at any cost. The city never was more tranquil—the miserable native police were never so much on alert as when our fellow-citizens kept picquet and patrolled the streets at night.

When the new five per cent. loan was opened, the Government was asked to take four per cent. paper on the payment of an equal amount in cash being paid into the Treasury. This was refused when offered. A short time afterwards out came a Government announcement, offering the very terms they had previously rejected. That which would have been accepted as a boon at one time was coldly received at another, and realised a far smaller amount than it would have done when first proposed. While on the subject of loans, I would just mention that the Company's four per cent. paper was sold last week in Calcutta at twenty-eight per cent. discount! The President of the Board of Control, in his first speech on the mutiny, referred, in a tone of triumph, to the fact that Company's paper had maintained its ground in the market. At the time he spoke it was at fourteen and fifteen per cent. discount,—it is now done at twenty-eight. I need scarcely say that no one will receive it but those who are compelled, and that but little, if anything, is done in Company's paper. This four per cent. loan is that part of Lord Dalhousie's financial policy which was so much lauded by his friends. It has been a ruinous affair for those who reposed their trust in the financial statements of the Indian officials, and it has been the more calamitous, since those persons who did not wish to speculate transferred their five per cent. paper to the four, because they thought it was the best and safest investment of their property. Six, seven, and eight per cent. would have been obtained in other quarters, but they preferred four, because they thought it was a safe investment. Soon after the transfer out came what was called the Public Works' Loan, at five per cent., which depreciated the value of the four, and now has come this crash, which has brought them down

to twenty-eight. Verily may the holders of Government paper say, "Put not your trust in princes," and especially in the merchant princes of Leadenhall-street. I do not charge this blunder on Lord Canning—it is one of the sad offsprings of Lord Dalhousie's administration. I only lay at his door the want of wisdom and decision displayed in accepting that which he was afterwards obliged to ask.

I have, you will see, confined myself to a few of the almost local blunders of Lord Canning. I have not referred to his more general acts; this I must reserve for another occasion. I will only refer to one—viz., his evident determination to hamper the military authorities by the appointment of civilians to overrule them. This can only be a check on the military, which, in the present state of things, can only lead to collision, and want of unity in action, which is to be deplored at such a time as this. It has already been productive of trouble, and will, I fear, be the parent of not a few *désagréments* before the rebellion is quelled. The civilians will not yield one iota of their dignity, and will, until the Company's rule is abolished, have their finger in every pie.

General Havelock crossed the Jumna on his way to relieve Lucknow on the 17th. Havelock is brave, able, and active; and, what is better, he is a really good man. He is a Dissenter and a Baptist, and is neither afraid to avow either his religion or his principles. He has taken one of the Baptist missionaries as his private chaplain, and not at the expense of the Government. He has worship with those who choose to worship with him when opportunity offers. He is one of Cromwell's stamp. He fears God and keeps his powder dry.

A number of good people sent in a memorial to Lord Canning the other day, asking him to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer. The Bishop of Calcutta had, I understand, asked for the same thing, and had his application either evaded or refused. Lord Canning had appointed a Sunday for the purpose, and sent a reply to the memorialists, simply calling attention to his proclamation. The proclamation suggests to all loyal subjects of the Government that the appointed Sunday may be employed in humiliation and prayer by them. This, of course, embraces our loyal Mohammedans and Hindoos, if such there be; this, together with the appointment of a Sunday, and not a secular day of the week, does not meet with the approbation of the memorialists. His lordship evidently did not like to refuse this public application to him for a day of humiliation and prayer, but in the spirit of his administration he has done it in a way which deprives it of all grace in the estimation of those who asked for it. I do not approve of the civil ruler interfering in religious matters, but I think, as the head of the church in India, he might have had more respect for the feelings of those who conscientiously believe such things to be right. We are to have a day set apart for this purpose. Monday next has been appointed for this purpose. The meetings are to be held in eight churches and chapels, and the clergy of the churches of England and Scotland are to take part with the Dissenters on that occasion. The minister of each is to preside, and he is to ask Christian ministers out of his own denomination to take part in the service. This is as it ought to be, and will show to Christian and heathen people that true Christians can be united in the supplications to a throne of grace; that all they are brethren, and one is their Master, even Christ.

During the last few days the troops from England have begun to arrive, at least that portion of the Chinese force which was intended for China. The 93rd Highlanders landed last evening (the 22nd); they are a fine body of men, and are held in great terror by the natives. "Such Janasors are those soldiers," exclaim the natives, (viz., such wild looking fellows), "bah, bah!" The Hooghly looks quite formidable, with such a number of ships of war. We have now the *Sanspareil*, *Shannon*, and *Pearl*, besides the transport steamers, lying off the strand. "Eighty guns in one ship," exclaim the natives, "and so many men sailors, bah, bah!" The natives have a great dread of sailors; they think they can do any thing, and I am sorry to say that they often do a great many things here that are not Christian. I hope they may do something now that will wipe away the disgrace which they too often inflict on Christianity in this land of darkness.

I must bring this long and rambling scrawl to a close. I fear I have trenched too long on the patience of your readers. Our position and the circumstances of this vast empire must be my excuse. We ask the prayers of all good people that we may be prepared in body and in spirit, to act worthily. The desire to avenge the wrongs which have been inflicted on our countrymen, countrywomen, and their innocent offspring, is almost the paramount feeling in every heart. You may go into society determined to avoid the subject, but it will break out. Some fresh atrocity wakes up the dying embers of sad and crucified feeling, and the tide of conversation again flows on the rebellion and its atrocities. Even gentlewomen and children are involved in the almost overwhelming tide of public feeling, and no wonder, for in almost every family some have suffered either in the loss of friends or property. The refugees, too, are flocking in with the tales of suffering and of woe, which loose nothing as they travel. We need much grace to keep us in a Christian spirit, and to indulge in thoughts appropriate to the occasion. The ministers of religion have enough to do, I assure you, to guide public feeling into a right channel. Pray for us, good people, that we have grace given us to demean ourselves as become Christians and Englishmen at this sad crisis in the history of the land of our adoption. I have spoken of the refugees. I may just mention that a fund has been opened for their relief, which has been most generously responded to by the public. It will, however, need to be supplemented from Britain, for the number of the refugees is great, and will be still greater. They have lost all, and are many of them quite destitute, having nothing left but the clothes in which they escaped. Many who, four or five months ago, were in affluence are now begging, having escaped only with their lives. If you can help the Refugee Fund do, it will be rendering good service to the distressed.

I said I must close, but I cannot do so without saying that no one here attaches the slightest blame to the missionaries as it respects the rebellion, nor have I for some time seen any remarks except in the home papers which attributes the rebellion to the labours of devout military men or civilians. That figment has I think been thrown to the winds—all the native Christians have been loyal, and many of them have met with the fate of their murdered European brethren. This is gratifying and deserves to be mentioned to the honour of our native brethren and sisters.

A MISSIONARY ON THE INDIAN REVOLT.

(From the *Leicester Mercury*.)

A lecture on this important topic was delivered in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. J. Smith, a returned missionary from the neighbourhood of Delhi, whose addresses on India at the recent Baptist Missionary Anniversary in this town created so much interest. The hall was crowded to excess by a most respectable and intelligent auditory; Rev. W. Hill presiding.

The lecturer, who was received with loud cheering, upwards of two thousand persons being present, commenced by mentioning the difficulties and the importance of his task. In lectures and speeches upon India there was often much information given altogether calculated to mislead. In listening to lectures and speeches upon the subject, he had himself heard statements that had no foundation whatever in truth. A great number of people in England were desirous of making political capital out of the mutiny in Northern India. They wished to make us believe that had we not turned our backs upon their theories, such mutiny never could have been. He had no sympathy with those who wished to make political capital out of such a dreadful trial as had overtaken us in Northern India. (Hear, hear.) They had been told it was a struggle for liberty. It was no such thing. He could prove to any reasonable man that there was not a particle of evidence to show that the people in any one district had joined the mutineers. It was entirely a military revolt. If the people had risen, it would have been impossible that a single British soldier could have escaped. There would have been no difficulty in destroying every Christian, whether native or European. They found that the mutineers had robbed and plundered their own countrymen as well as the British. They had liberated 5,000 criminals from the gaol at Agra. In that gaol were confined numbers of Thugs (murderers), Dacoits (highway robbers), and other criminals of the worst class. He remembered asking a woman in the gaol at Agra how many people she had strangled, and she replied "more than twelve." Those 5,000 were the very scum of society. The present mutiny was just barbarism trying to drive back Christianity, civilization, and light. While other classes had advanced, while the masses of the population had been making progress not only in civilization but in Christianity, the Sepoy had been kept perfectly stationary. He was just what his fellow-countrymen were 100 years ago. He had found his power going, and he hastened to drive back the flood of light. He would endeavour to give them that night a view of India, her produce, her religion, and her resources. India was well calculated for the production of all the raw materials we wanted at home. Cotton could be cultivated there. There were thousands of acres of ground suitable for its cultivation, and labour could be had for 5s. and 6s. a month. There was no difficulty in extending the cultivation of cotton in India to any extent. He had brought cotton grown in India to Manchester, and had been told that it was the very kind of cotton most used in England. Could such cotton be brought in quantities to Liverpool, it would displace American cotton, and thus might slavery be destroyed in the southern states of America. His own opinion was that the only power they had over slavery in America was to develop the resources of India. Flax, tea, and sugar, could also be produced, as much as they pleased. His own district contained many fields of sugar. Attempts should be made to develop the resources of India, and so should we promote the commercial prosperity of our own country. Iron could be got in many parts of India, almost in any quantity. There was a description of iron manufactured in the Punjab quite equal to any in England, and some iron was quite equal to British manufactured steel. They wanted nothing but British skill and capital to develop the resources of India. He was not one who blamed the Government for not taking up the cultivation of cotton. He believed that it would be done by private enterprise, and that large fortunes would be made in India by the cultivation of cotton. Some lecturers had said that, under British rule, large districts had become depopulated, and that Mohammedan rule was superior to the British. Were he to believe that, he should lose his confidence in Christianity itself. He recommended his hearers not to receive statements for which they had not clear and distinct proof. Let them get the statistics of the country, and try every sentence that was put forth. It was said that much money had been drawn from Oude—that almost every Englishman going to India became rapacious and oppressive, very little better than savages. That was libellous to the greatest possible extent. He believed there was in India a band of as genuine, honest, straightforward, pure, and godly men as could be found anywhere. Just see them as they had been stemming the torrent of insurrection—as they had stood forth a mere handful against thousands to uphold the honour of the British name and of the British people (loud applause). They must do them justice whatever else they did. They must have the truth. Oude was the most fertile district in India, but under the rule of the native king the population had been reduced from six millions to three millions of inhabitants. Could he give them stronger proof of the tyranny and oppression of such men. He had travelled through the territory, and had found village after village burned down. Upon making inquiry the people told him, "The king has sent his soldiers, and burned down our villages because we did not please him." In Oude the population per square mile was 120, but on crossing the river into a district under British rule, but not so

fertile or well watered, the population was 500 per square mile. In the district of Northern India between 1834 and 1854, an area of 1,451,000 acres had been brought into cultivation. And yet this was the district where the insurrection had taken place: this very district was advancing most rapidly. Next, with regard to trade; the imports in 1814 amounted to 1,000,000*l.*, and to 5,000,000*l.* in 1852. The exports had risen from 2,000,000*l.* to 6,000,000*l.* in the same time. New branches of industry had been opened up. They had a vast canal which had been constructed by Government, and was 900 miles in length, and was perhaps one of the largest public works in the world. The electric telegraph had been laid down from Calcutta, through Bengal, through the Punjab, to Afghanistan; thence down to Kurrachee, Mooltan, and Bombay, connecting the intervening country. 120 miles of railway had been constructed, and embankments had been thrown up for 1,200 miles. They had a three-farthings postage: they could send a letter 2,000 miles for three farthings. So that in that respect they had even gone beyond England. Colleges had been established in every large town. The people had been rapidly advancing. Then as to what a native government was: every power that had made itself felt in India had been a marauding power,—had risen on the ruins of another. He had sat night after night with the natives around their night-fires, and they had pointed out in his district the spots where they had gone on marauding expeditions. Under native rule such was the insecurity of the roads that a large caravan had had to wait fourteen days before it dare proceed from Muttra to Delhi. The sword was then everywhere used. The country from one end to the other was filled with anarchy, which arose from the oppression of those native rulers who existed before British rule in India. Now hundreds of thousands of native forts had crumbled to the ground, because they were no longer wanted. There was no need for any of these means of protection, which were absolutely necessary during the reign of the Mohammedan and Hindoo kings. (Hear, hear.) Was it nothing to give peace and safety of person and property to 200,000,000 of human beings? If the British Government had done nothing but to give peace, they would still have done a great and stupendous work for India. But they had done more than this: they had really met the monster Hindooism and had broken its power. Every person going to India was at first deceived in relation to Hindooism. It looked foolish and stupid. But there was a power in Hindooism which it was impossible for anyone to appreciate until he had dwelt in India. The lecturer then spoke of the great influence of the idolatrous system, and how it was intertwined with almost everything in life—in training the child, in business, and in all the social habits of the natives. The stories of their gods were full of cruelties and wickedness: and could they expect a people to be better than the gods they worshipped? Their religion was nothing more nor less than the religion of Satan. Satan had his stronghold in India. It was the field where they must largely overcome his kingdom, if it was to be overcome at all. There was a power in Hindooism which astonished all Europeans who were brought in contact with it. It had various phases and features to meet the different classes of society. They were all bound together by caste, which was just the very foundation on which Hindooism itself was upheld. There were four great castes. The first was the priesthood, or Brahmins. The Brahmin made a profit out of everything. They could not conceive the tremendous power which the Brahmin had been in the habit of exercising over the people of India. Everything was intermixed with their religion. Hindooism was something which they could not avoid. It met them everywhere like the air they breathed. They could not get to any place in which they should not see marks of Hindooism, and caste had given it such power that it was not easy to be dealt with, and it stopped all progress. They could not introduce any instrument of agriculture or manufacture. The Brahmin was the great tyrant over the people of India. Then came the warrior class, the people in insurrection. These were the ancient rulers of India. As our army had put a stop to their plundering expeditions, they were embodied in our army, which had gone on increasing, and we had put into their hands the best arms that could be found. While the common labourer could only get 5s. per month, the Sepoy was paid 16s. a month. Our Government had ever appeared to be afraid of the Sepoy. Our Government had become vacillating and timid to the extreme. That which was called mercy by us was looked upon by the Hindoos as timidity and fear. The Hindoo did not understand being pampered and petted, and thought we had an object in view. This had tended to produce the present state of disaffection and tumult in Northern India. That army had not a single complaint against its masters, and never in the annals of history could they find a parallel case. No complaint came from the people who had been protected. He had often seen in the bazaars a Sepoy go and inquire the price of an article on sale. On being told the price, he would take off a large shoe, and throw at the seller, exclaiming, "I am a Sepoy, I'll let you know," and probably in many cases he would take what he wanted without paying for it at all. They had seen that when once the British power was broken through, the marauding and plundering propensity had broken out in force. Their language and whole conduct had become so bad that a female could scarcely pass the lines of the Sepoys. It had often been necessary for his own wife to pass a considerable way round in order to avoid the Sepoy lines. They had been kept in a perfect state of ignorance. While all other classes had advanced, the Sepoy had been kept by the

British just stationary, the type of Hindooism as it was. But there was a worse thing even. The young officers had been in the habit of subscribing towards the heathen festivals, and of lending the regimental tents for the same purpose. He had seen in the plain of Agra the tents and colours of regiments at a great heathen festival. Was it not sad to think that not a few of these very officers had been put to death by the very men whom they had encouraged in sin. It was impossible for a Christian Sepoy to remain in his regiment; Government would not permit him. The last class was the labouring population, who were again subdivided into different classes, who could have scarcely any dealings with each other. The son of a sweeper of the streets could not be married to the daughter of a hangman. (Laughter.) They must all follow the trade which their fathers had followed before them. Caste stopped improvement, and put a barrier in the way of everything they would do to advance knowledge and civilization. There had, however, been a gradual progress. They had abolished Sutteeism, infanticide, burning lepers alive, drowning people in the Ganges, and crushing them beneath the car of Juggernaut. They had also obtained a law by which a Christian convert could retain possession of all his property. They ought to see that they did not make a retrograde movement. A critical time had arrived for India. They wanted Government to be entirely separated from idolatry. (Hear, hear.) The present insurrection had not been produced by cruelty, tyranny, and oppression. The insurrection had been produced by nothing more nor less than the withholding the necessary means of advance and progress from the Sepoy, who had become a tool to the Mohammedans. They wanted a clear field and no favour, to let Christianity have the same chance, and no greater chance, than Hindooism and Mohammedanism. They wanted the Zemindar system modified. The lecturer then described how the Zemindars oppressed the Ryots and tyrannised over them. They wanted a larger number of European officers and a larger number of magistrates, for owing to the scarcity of magistrates, it was often difficult and expensive to obtain justice. He believed that they would thus open a large field for the employment of our young men in England. He was persuaded that the resources of the country, if properly employed, would be able to afford this. He hoped the time was come when the pensions of such men as the King of Delhi would come to an end. 120,000*l.* a year had been thrown away upon him long enough. Then, scattered over the country were persons receiving pensions of 80,000*l.*, 40,000*l.*, and 20,000*l.*, whose pensions, he hoped, would come to an end. Here, then, would be one great source of revenue. The salaries of some of the civil servants must also be cut down, in order to increase the number to an extent that would give protection throughout the length and breadth of the country. They must also have a British minister, sitting in the British House of Commons, who might be questioned every night if things were not going on as they ought to be in India, and so he hoped that all the evils which did exist would gradually be brought to light, and put an end to. It would be necessary for them to have an army, but let them ignore caste entirely. The Sepoy was proud of his position, and looked down upon all other classes, but the raising of a little army of sweepers (as General Neill had done) would perhaps do more to settle his pride than anything else that could be done. The army must be well instructed and well conducted, and they (the Christians of the country, not the Government) must give that army the Bible. Let the State look after its civil matters, and give protection to all, and fair play to all: and the churches in England must send forth their Bibles, their missionaries, and their schoolmasters. (Hear, hear.) He believed that ere the army arrived at Delhi, the mutiny would entirely have ceased. The insurgents had lost the prestige which the Mogul capital gave to them. It was most likely that in the province of Oude they would find more opposition than in any other province of India. Most of the inhabitants were Rajpoots. The fathers, brothers, and families of the Sepoys dwelt in Oude. But we have at Cawnpore, Generals Havelock, Outram, and Neill, who had got a considerable army, and every necessary means for advancing to Lucknow. Then they would be able to spare 6,000 men from the army in Delhi, to move down upon the mutineers and effect a junction with General Havelock at Lucknow. That would be abundantly sufficient to clear the whole province. There was no reason whatever for apprehension. When he saw people stating that the whole of India would have to be re-conquered, he could scarcely help smiling at the delusion. He took a warm interest in India, having been there sixteen years, and he trusted that in the course of two or three months he should be on his way thither again. He expected a much larger progress in India. Caste would receive a great blow. In this insurrection, Satan had overreached himself, and had destroyed his strongest weapon. We had only to do our duty to India, and India would be ready to receive more manufactures than our country could produce. The lecturer concluded amidst loud applause.

Rev. J. P. Mursell had very great pleasure in proposing that the respectful thanks of the assembly should be presented to their friend, Mr. Smith, for his very able and instructive lecture.

Mr. R. Harris briefly seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. Lomas, seconded by Mr. S. Elgood, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and after singing the Doxology, the meeting separated.

PUBLIC OPINION ON INDIA.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE performed the ceremony, on Thursday, of laying the corner stone of the new national schools now erecting at East Retford, and in the evening attended a meeting of the Foreign Gospel Society, at which his grace delivered an address reviewing the course of the operations of the society in different parts of the world. In the course of his address the duke referred to the missionary efforts in India. He thought "great timidity and vacillation" had been shown on the subject of the propagation of Christianity in India:—

He was prepared to admit—nay, to assert—that while on the one hand missionary officers were tolerated as a kind of service which he for one, either in his place in Parliament or in any other assembly, would equally and at any time be prepared most strongly to repudiate, yet, on the other hand, the privilege of missionaries of the Church to reside in Hindostan was not given. Perhaps they would say great blame was attached to the Government for so doing, but he was not prepared to say to what extent the conduct of the Government was improper.

The noble duke also condemned the theory of "compulsory conversion":—

He said that Government power must neither be used to control nor to disturb the religion of the natives. Complete toleration must be given. When he said toleration, he meant not only must compulsion of every kind be avoided, but that which was as bad, namely, seduction—which he could only call a broad species of fraud—must be equally avoided.

MR. AYRTON, M.P., at a meeting of his constituents, said, that although he had lived many years in India, he felt the greatest difficulty in approaching that subject. The Government seemed to think they were not responsible, because there was a Court of Directors; the Court of Directors threw the responsibility on the Governor-General; and perhaps the Governor-General would disclaim all responsibility because he did not nominate persons to the great offices in India:—

Thus the calamity was ascribed to Providence instead of being attributed to a want of capacity and energy on the part of those in authority. He ventured to say that there were many concurring causes of the insurrection, and he thought great misapprehension had arisen from confounding the immediate causes with the remote ones. The first great cause was the system of aggression pursued in reference to surrounding States, commencing with the fatal expedition to Cabul, and terminating with the Persian expedition. The annexation of Oude was an event of the utmost moral importance in reference to our position in India. The King of Oude, indeed, went away quietly; but he made an appeal to the Queen of England, and on the failure of this appeal began that fermentation of opinion which in the result was fatal to the allegiance of the Bengal army, the greater portion of which came from Oude and sympathised with its inhabitants. When the Persian expedition left India, it might naturally have been expected that the Persians would endeavour to rouse the Mohammedans of India to resistance, to an attempt to throw off the British yoke; and it was at this time that the great magazine of Delhi was left exclusively in the possession of native troops. Another cause was the injury which had been done to the religious feelings of the natives of India. He acquitted the Government of any desire to convert the people of that country; but they were not the less criminal in having given cause for apprehensions on the part of the native population. It was now manifest to all that this outbreak was not what the Government first styled it, a mere military mutiny, but what Mr. Disraeli had termed it—a revolution. It was a revolution attempted in the only manner that was possible in India—namely, by the native armed forces transferring their allegiance from the East India Company to the Emperor of Delhi. That revolution, however, would fail, and this not only from the valour of British troops, but because we had not completed our work of the destruction of the native princes of India, and because those whom we had yet spared had proved our safest bulwark. Whilst he entertained the strongest feelings of horror and detestation at the atrocities which had been perpetrated, he must express his great regret that any person in this country should have recommended a course of revenge and retaliation to our soldiers which would disgrace our flag and dishonour our army. If it were true, as he had seen stated in native papers, that an officer having been fired upon in a village which he entered alone, immediately ordered it to be burnt down and destroyed some 300 men, women, and children, he (Mr. Ayrton) must say that he could not sympathise with the feelings of such a man. He had been much pleased to see the proclamation issued by Lord Canning on that subject, although he confessed it seemed to him somewhat impracticable. It was to be hoped that our reconquest of India would not be followed by what was recommended on certain platforms, namely, a determined attempt to compel the natives of India to adopt our religious system. Unless the natives of India were allowed to follow their own notions on religious subjects, we should find the possession of that empire a drag upon our prosperity and a danger to our greatness.

Mr. LINDSAY addressed his constituents at Tyne-mouth on Monday week. After alluding to several matters of local interest, Mr. Lindsay touched upon a topic just now interesting to the public, the *Leviathan*, which though a triumph of mechanical art was not likely to answer commercially. His experience was, that they had found they had, in fact, been building their ships too large. Looking at the matter both politically and according to the ordinary course of commerce, he was of opinion that the ships we had had nothing to fear from the competition of such vast leviathans as the *Great Eastern*. With respect to India, Mr. Lindsay doubted whether our government of India after all had been more advantageous to the people of India than that of the Hindoo princes. We had drawn an enormous revenue from the country, and done nothing for public works:—

When he looked at the enormous revenue derived from India, he asked how much was spent in public works; and, taking Glasgow or Manchester, he found that one of these large cities—namely, Manchester—had spent

more in a year in institutions for the benefit and elevation of the people than the Court of Directors of the East India House had done for the whole of India in the same period. He said we had not governed India wisely, and we had not done it well. To him there seemed a sort of fatality to follow this course of aggrandisement—grasping vast extents of territory without taking the means to govern well the territory we had already. It seemed to him it would have been much wiser if we had limited our territory and governed it better.

He thought from this that there should be a great change in the government of India:—

What that change should be it would be presumptuous, to a certain extent, for him to say; but it struck him if they were to govern the people of India well that the Government ought to be in India itself. He said, let them send out a Governor-General, and let there be a Council, though not such as at present, inasmuch as some might be sent from this country, and the others chosen from among the European residents; and let them be the executive residing on the spot, and be subject to the check of the House of Commons, one member of which should be Secretary of State for India. They would then have some one whom they could hold responsible if India was misgoverned. He hoped that in future, by the changes which would be introduced, a great deal would be done for India and to develop its immense resources.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The annual civic procession from Guildhall to Westminster, took place on Monday. The weather, for the month of November, was favourable, and the concourse of people was fully as great as of late years. The sight was little more than a string of private carriages, interspersed with a military band or two, and slightly diversified by a few men in armour from Astley's, whose lugubrious countenances and general air of discomfort provoked ridicule rather than admiration. There was no water procession. The corporation are no longer the only conservators of the Thames, and it was therefore resolved that the route should be entirely upon land. Another departure from precedent was the absence of the usual squadrons of dragoons as an escort to his lordship. The procession took the route of Fleet-street, the Strand, and Parliament-street. It moved through the streets at a fast rate. At all the spots from which a good view could be obtained dense masses of people had assembled. But little enthusiasm, however, was displayed. The procession reached Westminster Hall at a quarter to two o'clock, when the learned Recorder, Mr. Russell Gurney, presented with many eulogies the new Lord Mayor, Sir R. W. Carden, and the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Finnis. On the bench were the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Bramwell, Watson, and Channell. The Lord Chief Baron, in congratulating the new Lord Mayor upon his acceptance of office, elicited some amusement by enjoining him to the observance of that hospitality for which the city of London has so long been famous. The oaths were then administered, and the Recorder invited the learned Barons to the banquet at Guildhall. The procession, on its return, was joined by the Lady Mayoress, in her state chariot, the ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the nobility, judges, members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet.

The banquet in the evening, at the Guildhall, was not different from other Lord Mayors' feasts. The loving cup was duly passed round, and the usual loyal toasts were drunk with the customary enthusiasm. Lady Palmerston as well as her lord was present. The Lord Mayor proposed the "Army and Navy." Lord Pannure returned thanks on the part of the army, and in doing so remarked, that the recruiting for that service was hourly increasing, and that it was a matter of the greatest satisfaction to those intrusted with the government of the country to see the military ardour which had been evoked by the late disasters in India. Captain Milne, R.N., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, returned thanks on behalf of the navy. The Lord Mayor then proposed "Prosperity to the City of London and the trade thereof," and also the health of the "late Lord Mayor," who returned thanks. The health of the "Lord Chancellor" was then also proposed by the Lord Mayor, in complimentary terms. The Lord Chancellor briefly responded. The Lord Mayor then rose to propose the health of "Lord Palmerston," and bore witness to the able manner in which that noble lord had fulfilled the duties appertaining to the important office to which he had been called by our Sovereign. He believed the country had the fullest confidence in the noble lord, for he had at a period of considerable difficulty taken the helm of the state, and he (the Lord Mayor) was convinced that, whatever difficulties might have attended his career as a Minister of the Crown, he would yet survive them all, and secure to himself a still greater measure of gratitude from the country. Staunch at his post, true to his country, let me give you (concluded his lordship), ladies and gentlemen, "Her Majesty's Ministers, with the health of Lord and (though this may differ from the usual custom) of Lady Palmerston." (Loud cheers.)

LORD PALMERSTON, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said:—

My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, I beg leave in my own name, on behalf of my colleagues, and in the name of my better half (a laugh), to return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in proposing and drinking our healths. Your lordship has alluded to the circumstance that you and I have looked at each other often from opposite sides of the table of the House of Commons. I can assure your lordship—and I am sure you will believe me when I say so—that it

affords me infinitely more satisfaction to be sitting on the same side of your hospitable table than to find ourselves seated on opposite sides of that unfruitful table in another place. (Cheers, and a laugh.) My lord,—I was in hopes that at our meeting to-day we might have had to announce the arrival of further intelligence from that quarter of the globe on which all eyes are fixed, and to which the hearts of all mankind are directed. I was in hopes that we might have had—not a confirmation—but ample details of that splendid exploit in arms by which the capital of Delhi has been conquered, and I trust that before many hours are over we shall receive intelligence which will cheer the heart of every Englishman, and will prove that the capture of that stronghold of the mutineer rebels has decided the fate of the contest, and that what remains to be achieved is merely a sequel to that which has already been accomplished. (Cheers.) It is impossible for any Englishman to allude to that which has been achieved in India—not by soldiers only, but by civilians, by individuals, and by knots of men scattered over the whole surface of a great empire—without feeling prouder than ever of the nation to which we have the happiness to belong. (Cheers.) There never was an instance in the history of the world of such splendid examples of bravery, of intrepidity, of resource, and self-reliance accomplishing such results as those which we have lately witnessed. The Government at home, on the other hand, may justly pride themselves on not having been unequal to the magnitude of the occasion. We took the earliest opportunity of despatching to India a great army—an army which had not yet arrived when those great victories were accomplished, but which, when it shall arrive, will render that which remains to be done comparatively easy of accomplishment, and will, I cannot entertain the slightest doubt, re-establish the power and authority of England upon an unshakable basis throughout the whole of our Indian empire. (Loud cheers.) My noble friend Lord Pannure has alluded to the spirit which has been displayed in this country, and I am proud to say, that although we have despatched from these shores the largest army that I believe ever at one time left them, we have now under arms in the united kingdom as many fighting men as we had before the news of the mutiny reached us; and therefore, if any foreign nation ever dreamed in its visions that the exertions which we had been compelled to make in India had lessened our strength at home, and that the time had arrived when a different bearing might be exhibited towards us, from that which was safe in the moment of our strength, the manner in which the spirit of the country has burst forth, the manner in which our ranks have been filled, the manner in which our whole forces have been replenished, will teach the world that it would not be a safe game to play to attempt to take advantage of that which was erroneously imagined to be the moment of our weakness. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) But, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, while we all admire the bravery, the constancy, and the intrepidity of our countrymen in India, we must not forget to do justice also to our countrywomen. (Loud cheers.) In the ordinary course of life the functions of woman are to cheer the days of adversity, to soothe the hours of suffering and to give additional brilliancy to the sunshine of prosperity; but our countrywomen in India have had occasion to show qualities of a higher and nobler kind, and when they have had either to sustain the perils of the siege, to endure the privations of a difficult escape, to forget their own sufferings in endeavouring to minister to the wants of others, the women of the united kingdom have, wherever they have been found in India, displayed qualities of the noblest kind, such as never have been surpassed in the history of the world. (Hear, hear.) Henceforth the bravest soldier may think it no disparagement to be told that his courage and his power of endurance are equal to those of an Englishwoman. (Renewed cheers.) But, my Lord Mayor, while we do justice to the great bulk of our countrymen in India, we must not forget that person who, by his exalted position, stands at the head of our countrymen there—I mean the Governor-General. Lord Canning has shown throughout the greatest courage, the greatest ability, and the greatest resources; and, from the cordiality which exists between him as head of the civil service, and Sir Colin Campbell as head of the military service, we may be sure that everything which the combined experience of both can accomplish will be effected for the advantage of the country. The task of Lord Canning will be indeed a difficult one. He will have to punish the guilty, he will have to spare the innocent, and he will have to reward the deserving. To punish the guilty adequately exceeds the power of any civilised man; for the atrocities which have been committed are such as to be imagined and perpetrated only by demons sallying forth from the lowest depths of hell. But punishment must be inflicted (cheers), not only in a spirit of vengeance, but in a spirit of security, in order that the example of punished crime may deter from a repetition of the offence, and in order to insure the safety of our countrymen and countrywomen in India for the future. (Cheers.) He will have to spare the innocent, and it is most gratifying to know that while the guilty may be counted by thousands the innocent must be reckoned by millions. It is most gratifying to us and honourable to the people that the great bulk of the population have had no share in the enormities and crimes which have been committed. They have experienced the blessings of British rule, and they have been enabled to compare it with the tyranny exercised over them by their native chiefs. They have had therefore no participation in the attempts which have been made to overthrow our dominion. Most remarkable it is that the inhabitants of that part of our empire which has been most recently acquired (I mean the Punjab), who have had the most recent experience of the tyranny of their native rulers, have been most loyal on the present occasion and most attached to their new and benevolent masters. (Cheers.) Lord Canning will also have to reward the deserving; for many are they, both high and low, who have not only abstained from taking part in this mutiny, but who have most kindly and generously sheltered fugitives, rescued others from the assaults of the mutineers, and have merited recompense at the hands of the British Government. I am convinced that if Lord Canning receives—as I am sure he will—that confidence on the part of her Majesty's Government and of the people of this country without which it is impossible for a man in his high position to discharge the duties which have devolved upon him, it will be found, when this dreadful tragedy is over, that he has properly discharged his duty, and that his conduct has not only been governed by a sense of stern and unflinching justice, but also by

that discriminating generosity which is the peculiar characteristic of the British people. (Cheers.) I beg leave again to return you our best thanks for the honour you have done us in drinking our healths. (The noble lord resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.)

The next toast was "The Foreign Ministers." Lord Palmerston gave "The Lord Mayor," to which the latter responded, and gave "Lord Granville and the House of Lords," with a complimentary allusion to his lordship's hospitalities in Moscow, of which the Lord Mayor had been a partaker.

Earl GRANVILLE offered a few words of acknowledgment, at the same time apologising for having at the Mansion House, on a previous occasion, put the patience of the citizens to too lengthy a trial. With regard to the Moscow mission, the moment his colleagues had selected him he consented to go, and had done his best to show a gallant enemy that when the war was over, we were ready to receive him as a friend. He had endeavoured to teach the Russians that while Englishmen were as ready to fight as any men, they were the most ready of all men to shake hands. (Cheers.)

The remaining toasts were then disposed of, and the company separated.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The freedom of the city of London, together with a superb sword of honour, was presented on Wednesday, at a Special Court of Common Council, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The presentation took place at five o'clock in the afternoon at the Guildhall. An hour before the arrival of the Duke the hall was crowded with visitors, and its appearance when lighted was very beautiful and brilliant. His Royal Highness arrived soon after five p.m., and on entering the hall was loudly cheered. The Duke immediately seated himself on the left of the Lord Mayor, and receiving the freedom of the City, signed the declaration presented to him. Sir John Key, the City Chamberlain, then advanced and addressed his Royal Highness in an eloquent panegyric, recalling the Crimean campaign, and recording the courage and devotion to his duty of his Royal Highness. "It seems, therefore, needless to say," continued Sir John Key, "how entirely our gracious Sovereign carried with her the suffrages of her loving subjects when in the selection of a fitting person to occupy the highest military position in the country she was led to the nomination of your Royal Highness." Sir John ranked the royal duke with Chatham, Pitt, Wellington, Nelson, Beckford, &c. To this the Duke of Cambridge made a modest and manly answer; expressing the pride he felt at having his name coupled with those of Chatham, Nelson, and Wellington; and accepting the distinguished mark of the City's good opinion, not only for himself but as a compliment to the honour of the army, to which he owed his high and distinguished position.

The proceedings terminated with the presentation of the sword of honour, a most superb weapon, rich in design. On the scabbard was the Duke's cipher in brilliants, and the City arms carved in carbuncle, and set with rubies. On the blade was inscribed:—

The freedom of the City of London, together with this sword, was presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commander-in-Chief of the British army, by the Corporation of London, in testimony of their high estimation of his distinguished character and services. A.D. 1857.

On the scabbard, amid elaborate chasings, were inscribed the words—"Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sevastopol."

In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained his Royal Highness at a magnificent banquet at the Mansion House. Upwards of 300 guests were invited, and amongst the notables present were—Earl Granville, Lord Cranworth, Lady Stratford de Redcliffe, the Turkish, American, and Siamese Ambassadors, a host of officers who distinguished themselves in the late war, and many eminent civil servants. After dinner, there were three principal speeches. The Duke of Cambridge, answering for the army, delighted in saying that he loved it; and again insisted on the necessity of making it efficient in itself, and adequate in point of number to the work to be done.

"See, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, in what a position our army has been placed! See what has occurred in India! What certainly we had no reason to expect. No human being could have anticipated the events which have taken place in that quarter of the world: but when I look at the number of European troops in India, it is a marvel to me—it must be a marvel to everybody—how so small a proportion of European soldiers could have held their own as they have done, and could have carried on the extensive warlike operations in which they have been engaged. Now, are we doing justice to our army or to ourselves if we place our troops in so important and at the same time so dangerous a position? Surely, as an act of humanity to the troops we employ, it is only right they should be maintained in sufficient force and efficiency to uphold the interest of the empire. I ask whether the events which have recently occurred in India ought not to induce us to open our eyes and to look a little ahead, and never again to allow the interests of the empire to be so seriously endangered. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, his Royal Highness contradicted the statement that Sir Colin Campbell and Lord Canning "are not on good terms," paid a high tribute to the conduct of the English officers in the Company's service, advocated the re-formation of the native army as "an auxiliary army," and concluded with an eloquent eulogium on the military spirit of the country as evinced in the recent recruiting.

Sir S. LUSHINGTON returned thanks for "The

Navy." The Turkish Minister and the American Minister each returned thanks for "The Foreign Ambassadors."

Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, thus spoke of the crimes of the Indian mutineers:—

Mutiny and murder are heavy crimes; they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they are crimes known to us all, and they are crimes committed in almost every community and under almost every Government. Penalties are specifically provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur according to the law. That is the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes—crimes, at least, of another character—which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race; not merely crimes committed with reference to the power of India, not merely crimes inimical to England, not merely crimes inimical to Europe and its civilisation, but crimes that constitute their perpetrators what pirates are, what cannibals in the Feejee Islands are, enemies of the human race, and meriting, not from one nation, not from one people, but from the whole of the human race, summary and peremptory extirpation. (Loud cheers.)

Earl GRANVILLE, in acknowledging the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," entered into a defence of Lord Canning, more especially with reference to the celebrated proclamation:—

Now, I shall give no opinion of my own as to that proclamation, as to whether it was judicious in its substance, or as to the time at which it was issued; but I shall venture to state a few undeniable facts respecting it. The tendency of that direction or proclamation was that death should be inflicted upon all the guilty, although in some cases where there were extenuating circumstances, the ultimate penalty should not be at once inflicted; but the strictest injunctions were given to spare none except the really innocent. That order was addressed exclusively to the civil authorities. It did not give to them one iota more power than before, but merely gave them certain directions as to the exercise of those powers which by law they already possessed. The only reference to the military authorities was that in certain doubtful cases the civil officers should not act themselves, but should hand over their prisoners to the military authorities to be dealt with by them. I know it may be said, that although this order was addressed to the civil authorities, it was calculated indirectly to produce a discouraging effect upon the military authorities. Upon this point I shall give no opinion, but I may refer to one case that has come to my knowledge. I believe there are no two men in India who more fully deserve the confidence of the public than General Wilson and Sir John Lawrence. But what has been the effect of the proclamation upon these two men? It appears that General Wilson wrote to Sir John Lawrence a few days before this proclamation was issued, stating that there were certain irregular Cavalry whose mode of mutiny had distinguished them from their fellows, and that it would be most expedient and politic that they should be treated with some leniency. General Wilson accordingly asked Sir John Lawrence whether he himself, or whether Sir John Lawrence would be justified in exercising any discretion? Sir John Lawrence answered in the negative, and said he could not give any authority; that he did not think General Wilson could exercise any discretion; but that, if General Wilson would make a representation at head-quarters, it would probably be attended to. Almost immediately after the despatch of the letter containing this statement, Sir John Lawrence received the proclamation. He then wrote to General Wilson, and said, "Although the proclamation does not specifically apply to this case, yet its spirit fully justifies you in following out the dictates of sound policy." And Sir John Lawrence then went on in the most clear and eloquent terms to show, not merely the humanity, but the sound practical policy of the proclamation. I do not give my own opinion on the subject, although I have formed one; but I do think that the opinions of two such men as these are worthy of consideration by the public of this country before they come to the conclusion that Lord Canning is a pusillanimous statesman. There is another point which has been very much canvassed in this country, namely, the sending up of Mr. Grant to control the military authorities and to liberate the mutineers. It is reported that Mr. Grant liberated one hundred and fifty mutineers. I have no means of knowing whether that story be true or false, or whether, if that act took place, there were any circumstances which would justify the Governor-General in sanctioning or in disapproving of it. But this I know as a positive fact, that the Governor-General sent Mr. Grant, not to control the military authorities or to liberate mutineers or murderers, but as the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was confined in the fort of Agra, and unable to discharge his civil duties, it was deemed desirable that a *locum tenens* should be provided, and on that account Mr. Grant was despatched to the district. One of the qualifications which Lord Canning believed that Mr. Grant possessed was, that he was fully impressed with the importance of not interfering with the military authorities in the performance of their duties.

Lord Granville also reiterated the Duke of Cambridge's denial that Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell had quarrelled. On the contrary, "a solid friendship has been established between these two men, who entertain feelings of mutual respect and regard." He would avoid giving an opinion as to the Press Act, though it was a step which exhibited great moral courage on the part of the Governor-General. He would mention another fact:—

It is generally known that the King of Delhi made overtures to the besieging army. Now, it happens that some of the bravest and most successful military authorities in that part of India were of opinion that so great were the difficulties of the siege those overtures should be entertained. It is easy to say after the event what was the right thing to be done, but I submit that at the moment it was creditable to the decision and the moral courage of Lord Canning that he sent the most peremptory orders to reject the overtures made by the King of Delhi. I have done with this subject. I think success is not always a test of real merit, but in this instance Lord Canning has collected more troops than it was expected he would be able to assemble, or than it was thought possible by the highest authority in Parliament he would be able to obtain; and without physical assist-

ance from the Home Government he has "broken the neck" of one of the most formidable mutinies which have ever occurred in our dominions.

EAST LANCASHIRE UNION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

On Wednesday evening the Bishop of Manchester presided at the first annual distribution of prizes and certificates awarded by the council of the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' and other Institutes. The distribution took place in the assembly-room of the Burnley Mechanics' Institution in the presence of upwards of a thousand persons. On the platform were the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, M.P., the Right Hon. W. Cowper, Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., Colonel W. Patten, M.P., Lord Cavendish, M.P., and Colonel Towneley, High Sheriff of Lancashire, and many other influential persons. After an introductory address from the right rev. chairman, prizes of money, varying from 15s. to 4l., were given to fifteen students, and certificates of merit were awarded to four others.

The first resolution, moved by Colonel TOWNELEY, and seconded by Sir J. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, was as follows:—

That from eight to thirteen years of age, children employed in mills spend only half their time in school, and at thirteen leave the school for mill work. That children on whom the half-time system is not obligatory by law, commonly are much less regular in their attendance at school than the half-time scholars, and, for the most part, leave school at an earlier age than thirteen. That it is desirable to induce the scholars of day-schools to continue their education by attendance on evening classes when they leave the day-schools, and to enter mechanics' and literary institutions when they are of ripe age, for instruction.

In the course of his speech, which embraced the whole subject of popular education, Sir J. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH urged upon employers of labour the propriety of their using their influence to promote the attendance of children at the most efficient schools in the district; for nobody, said he, will deny that the school makes the children more docile, more intelligent, more careful of property, less turbulent, more contented, more conscientious, more prudent, and brings them up in less sensual habits, than they would otherwise be. Moreover, he remarked, in considering what attractions we can offer to induce the working classes to avail themselves of education, we have not yet entered vigorously on the great question of the reform of our endowed charities, by which young men of ability were to be enabled to pass through college or be apprenticed to trades. These charities have been wasted or misused, and if properly applied they might induce the working men of this country to keep their children much longer at school. Then there is the Government patronage. Of late years competitive examinations have been introduced in certain branches of the civil service, to prevent the bestowal of appointments on merely unworthy objects; but it has not been adopted so as to give to the parents of scholars attending elementary schools a clear conception that, by the proficiency of their children in those schools, and by their subsequent attendance at evening classes, they might have a chance of rising through successive stages of a career in the Government service, which would afford them greater advantages than those which are within the ordinary sphere of their exertions. There are no less than 12,618 offices, worth from 50l. to 80l. a-year, in the excise, customs, and Post-office; the annual vacancies are from 700 to 800, and the appointments are chiefly on the recommendation of members of Parliament. It is quite obvious that if, instead of application being made to members of Parliament for their recommendation of suitable persons, so that the distribution is chiefly guided by political motives, it were made to the managers of schools, or such institutions as the present, a direct incentive would be offered for the continued attendance of children and young men in the classes. There are also 3,840 clerkships in these departments, at from 60l. to 100l. per annum, about 300 of which become vacant every year; and they give a very fair prospect of a rising salary to 300l. a-year; and out of those who attain to 300l. a-year the most meritorious may be promoted to offices varying from 300l. to 600l. a-year. Now, I say, if a carefully devised plan were adopted for spreading throughout the country the knowledge of the fact that the Government were sincerely desirous of discovering where the greatest desert lay among the scholars and attendants on evening classes, in a very short time the family of every working man would be awake to the new career offered for his children. Every working man would know that by keeping his child at school till the age of fifteen, and inducing his son to attend evening classes to the age of seventeen, he might at least succeed to those offices valued at from 50l. to 70l. a-year, and thence by superior merit he might rise to the grades above them. If the Government be in earnest about education, they ought to do this for the people, and I will not believe that any Government is sincere until it does this. (Cheers.)

The second resolution, moved by Lord CAVENDISH and seconded by Col. WILSON PATTEN, M.P., was—

That by means of an impartial examination the proficiency of the pupils of such institutions will be tested, and proof given of persevering application and ability; which will be accurately defined in certificates to be awarded by the examiners of the East Lancashire Union, to all who can produce testimonials of respectability.

The Right Hon. W. COWPER, in proposing the next resolution, said that as he scarcely hoped to see the school-age of children greatly lengthened, he rejoiced to find that provision was being made for their instruction by means of evening classes, from the time they engaged in labour. If those who were interested in education were to confine themselves to the encouragement of primary schools, they would

have been occupying themselves only with that which was the basis of public education, and entirely kept out of sight the necessary superstructure. (Applause.) The resolution was—

That such attendance on evening schools or mutual instruction societies, and on mechanics' and literary institutions, is a sign of a regular and correct life, a means of mental and moral improvement, and of preparation for all the duties of life.

The Rev. Mr. KENNEDY, one of the inspectors of schools (who had acted as examiner of the students to whom prizes were awarded on this occasion), seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The Right Hon. Sir J. PAKINGTON, M.P., moved the following:—

That to encourage young persons who give proof of a sober and thoughtful life by attending evening classes, and especially such of them as may by ability and perseverance gain prizes and certificates, it is important that employers of labour should pay great respect to such certificates in selecting young persons for employment and promotion, and that such deserving men have a strong claim to be nominated to compete for offices in the excise, customs, inland revenue, post-office, and other departments, irrespective of selection by means of parliamentary patronage.

I do hope (said he) that the adoption of this resolution in the presence of my right hon. friend will draw the attention of her Majesty's Government to this most important object, that it may at no distant day be broadly and distinctly laid down, that those who gain these prizes and hold these certificates shall thereby have the right to compete for places in the civil service—(cheers)—not as a matter of favour or patronage, or as the result of coming cap in hand to the member for the county or the borough, and saying in humble tone, "Will you be kind enough, sir, to recommend me as a person who may compete?"—(laughter)—but that these men hereafter shall come armed with their honest prize or certificate, and say, as a matter of right, "I have triumphed in my first competition, and now I claim to be admitted to the competition where I may be held competent to serve my country as a member of the civil service."—(Cheers.)

Mr. G. STANSFIELD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the right reverend chairman.

Postscript.

"NONCONFORMIST" OFFICE, Two o'clock.

We stop the press to give the following important telegram:—

THE CAPTURE OF DELHI AND RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

The following telegram was received, through the Admiralty, at the Foreign Office, on the 11th of November, at 8.45 a.m.:

"The *Pottinger* arrived at Suez on the 2nd inst., having left Bombay on the 18th ultimo.

"Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th September, was entirely recaptured on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, sixty-one officers and 1,178 men, being one-third of the storming force, were killed and wounded.

"General Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st.

"The old King, said to be ninety years of age, surrendered to Captain Hodson and his cavalry, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Captain Hodson about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the city police-office.

"Two moveable columns were despatched from Delhi on the 23rd, in pursuit of the enemy.

"By accounts from Agra, one column appears to have reached the neighbourhood of Allyghur, and the other that of Muttra, on the 28th of September.

"General Havelock, with 2,500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th of September, and relieved Lucknow Residency on the 25th, just as it was mined, and ready to be blown up by its besiegers.

"On the 26th, the enemy's entrenchments were stormed; and, on the 29th, a large part of the city was taken. 450 killed and wounded. General Niell killed.

"There has been a slight rising of the rebels near Nassick in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieutenant Henry, of the Ahmednager Police was killed.

"Madras troops defeated the mutineers of the 52nd near Kemplee, and killed 150.

"A native of Ricer and a Sepoy, having been convicted of treason, were blown away from the guns at Bombay, on the 15th of October.

"Predatory tribes in the Punjab, between Mooltan and Lahore, have given some trouble lately, but the disturbance appears to have been suppressed,

"The *Emeu* arrived at Suez from Australia on the 3rd instant, having been on shore near Aden.

"The *Hindustan* arrived at Suez from Calcutta this morning, with Calcutta dates of 9th October, Madras 14th October, Galle 18th October. News *via* Bombay confirmed. This intelligence received from Acting-Consul Green at Alexandria, November 5, 1857, for the Earl of Clarendon.

"Consul GRAIG.

"LYONS, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"Cagliari, Nov. 10, 10.30 soir."

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

The suspension of the Western Bank of Scotland has had the natural effect. A telegram from Glasgow dated yesterday says:—"To-day a great run was made on the Union, City of Glasgow, and National Security Savings Banks, but the demands were promptly met, and about two o'clock the run had greatly decreased. The National Security Savings Bank paid out Commercial Bank notes, which caused a run on that bank, but gold was promptly supplied."

Respecting the stoppage of the bank, the *Times* correspondent says:—

The announcement caused a feeling of dismay over the whole city, and a similar result will be experienced over the whole of Scotland, for the Western had branches in every part of the kingdom, amounting in all to about 100. It is now well known that this lamentable result has been caused by the most reckless mismanagement, which left the bank utterly unable to struggle against the present crisis. Mr. John Taylor was appointed to the management in October, 1852, and it has now been ascertained that this gentleman has advanced the funds of the bank in the most reckless manner to concerns which were totally unworthy of enlarged credit. Four of these concerns have become bankrupt within the last month, and the losses by these houses alone are estimated at not less than 600,000*l*. At the same time the directors have exhibited very great negligence in overlooking the transactions of their manager. Mr. Taylor was dismissed from his office about four weeks ago, but it was too late to repair the mischief, for an under-current of distrust had set in by which the deposits were in the course of being withdrawn to a vast amount. It appears that the bank had a paid-up capital of 1,500,000*l*, and previous to the setting in of the withdrawal of the deposits it was understood to hold deposits to the amount of about 5,000,000*l* sterling. Its banking powers were thus set down as more than seven millions sterling. It is consolatory that not a farthing will be lost by any but the shareholders, who amount altogether to 1,200 persons.

It appears that application for assistance was made to the Bank of Scotland, which consulted the other Edinburgh banks and the Union Bank of Scotland, which declined granting any aid until an appeal had been made to the Bank of England. The Bank of England has, of course, refused to interfere. The Scotch banks then offered 500,000*l*, but on condition that a winding-up should take place. This was peremptorily resisted, and the 500,000*l* was ultimately granted without condition. During the delay, however, many of the customers of the bank had begun to withdraw their deposits, and an application for further assistance was soon found necessary. This met with a decided negative, and the stoppage accordingly took place. The directors do not give up all hope of the possibility of a resumption, and a general meeting is to be held in Glasgow at an early day. Meanwhile arrangements are to be attempted for the retirement of the note circulation, and if possible of small deposits.

A meeting of the Borough Bank shareholders was held at Liverpool yesterday. There was a very large attendance. It was unanimously resolved to wind up, and then register under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts of last session. The meeting adjourned to Thursday, when a full statement of the affairs of the bank will be submitted. A question was asked of Mr. Field, whether by being placed under this Act the shareholders would be relieved from personal arrest. Mr. Field replied that would be the effect; that the whole matter would be placed in the hands of liquidators, who would be empowered to make such calls as might be deemed requisite, spreading the payments of the debts over the whole body of creditors who were able to pay, without oppressing one or two persons. The effect of this meeting has been to create greater confidence in the town.

The only important failure announced yesterday at Liverpool, was the firm of Messrs. B. F. Babcock and Co., with houses also at Glasgow and New York. They have been brought down by the absence of remittances, and their liabilities are estimated at about 300,000*l*. At the last balance of their books in May they had a surplus of 150,000*l*, and, although their property has since suffered depreciation, they feel confident not only of being able to pay in full, but that a considerable sum will remain to them. The failure of Messrs. Henry Dutilh and Co., also in the American trade at Liverpool, took place yesterday.

In London the stoppage has been announced of Messrs. Joseph Foot and Sons, silk manufacturers, but the liabilities are not supposed to exceed 40,000*l*.

and little doubt seems to be entertained that the assets are ample to pay 20*s*. in the pound.

The deputation from Glasgow, which was to have waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday at two o'clock, was postponed.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 7th inst., in the *Independence Belge*, states that on that and the preceding day there was a regular panic on the Stock Exchange. There was a fall in every description of stock, as also on all bills of exchange.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

No telegram of the contents of the Overland Mail has yet reached the Admiralty Office, although it was expected on Monday. As the despatch is now more than over-due, the delay will only heighten the public anxiety to know its contents.

It appears that a weekly communication with India is about to be established. The main points of an arrangement are said to have been agreed between the Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a mail to and from India four times a month instead of twice, as at present. It is intended to effect this by making the despatch of the mails to and from Bombay to alternate as regards dates with the departure of the mails to and from Calcutta, a plan which will bring four mails each way to Suez every month, the company undertaking to place such additional steamers on the Marseilles and Alexandria station as shall suffice to convey four mails per month, both outward and homeward, between these ports. It is hoped this important extension of the company's postal operations may be brought into effect early next year, and it will doubtless be shortly followed by a corresponding increase in the number of communications *via* Southampton.

BELGIUM.

There seems to be no doubt that M. Henri de Brouckère did accept the mission to compose a new Cabinet. The intention was, it appears, to form a Ministry merely for business, to carry on affairs until the elections in June, 1858. Since then, M. de Brouckère, having ascertained from several conferences with members of the Left that such a position would be untenable for any Ministry, found himself obliged to inform the King that the projected arrangement could not be carried out, and that he feared it would be impossible for him to compose a Cabinet. M. de Brouckère not having been able to form a Ministry, M. Charles Rogier was sent for, and had a long interview with the King. He accepted the latter on condition that the Chambers were dissolved. To this the King consented. A telegram from Brussels gives the following list of the new ministry:—M. Ch. Rogier, Foreign Affairs; M. Frère-Orban, Finances; M. Teuch, Interior; M. Vandenpeereboom, Public Works; General Berton, War. The Ministry of Justice was offered to M. Orts, who is reported to have declined it.

The Siamese Princes are expected at Windsor Castle to-day, and will have a state reception at ten o'clock, after which a magnificent luncheon will be given to them in the Waterloo Chamber.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held yesterday afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Earl of Harrowby, Sir George Grey, Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, and the Duke of Argyll.

We believe that a communication will be sent by the mail which leaves for India this evening, to the effect that her Majesty has desired that Sir John Lawrence shall be promoted to the first class (Grand Cross) of the Order of the Bath.—*Globe*.

The Earl of Aberdeen, we are happy to hear, is quite recovered from his recent illness. The noble earl remains at Haddo House, N.B.

LITERARY PENSION.—Lord Palmerston has, it is said, on the recommendation of Miss Burdett Coutts, granted a superannuation allowance of 40*l*. per annum to Edward Capern, the postman-post, of Bideford, North Devon.

INDIAN MISSIONS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preside at a general meeting, which is to be held on the 26th inst., to take into consideration the subject of the extension of the Church of England's missions in India.

DEATH OF MR. ARCHIBALD HASTIE, M.P.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Archibald Hastie, M.P. for Paisley, which took place at Edinburgh on Monday last. Mr. Hastie had been much indisposed for some months; but it was hoped, until recently, that the strength of his constitution would enable him to recover. He was in his 65th year. Mr. Hastie was in many respects a remarkable man. He was descended of respectable parents.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat samples in to-day's market was limited: yet the demand for all kinds ruled slow, at Monday's currency. The general condition of the wheat was rather inferior. The imports of foreign wheat are upwards of 18,000 quarters. Fine samples was held at full quotations; but all other qualities ruled heavy, and, to have found sales, lower rates must have been submitted to. Barley and malt were very dull, at barely Monday's quotations. We were again heavily supplied with oats, which moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. Beans, peas, and flour met a dull inquiry.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“Rev. J. Hicks,” Little Waltham; and “Mr. Nodes,” of London.—We have sent their letters respecting a vestry meeting and St. Pancras burial fees to the secretary of the Liberation Society, who, we have no doubt, will be happy to afford the requisite information on all such questions.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A person calling himself the Rev. J. Evans, Baptist minister, of Penyboyn, Montgomeryshire, has been begging for two chapels in the neighbourhood of Towcester for the second time; he is exceedingly stout, with a very short neck, it is believed that he weighs at least 18 stone; his speech shows that he is a Welshman. It is earnestly hoped that he may be brought to justice; any further information will be afforded by William James, Hartwell, near Northampton.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1857.

SUMMARY.

INDIA for once resigns the first place to the more pressing anxieties of a commercial crisis. We are now beginning to feel the full force of the monetary panic which has swept over the United States like a tornado, paralysed all her banking establishments, put a stop for a time to commerce, shut up factories, pulled down many of the strongest mercantile firms, and, we may also hope, cleared the country of kite-flyers. A few days ago there was a belief that the worst was over on the other side of the Atlantic. But the hope was premature. The latest report from New York speaks of the exchanges as still deranged, the demand for money still as active as ever, the want of confidence still as decided, the crop as still in the west, the merchants as still asking extension of their notes, and the process of liquidation as still going on. “Temporary insolvency” is the order of the day at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, as well as the lesser seats of commerce. Yet in the midst of this commercial and social anarchy, while “specie” has become precious and scarce as the philosopher’s stone, the Yankees are sending us bullion and we are sending it to them.

The wave of calamity has now reached our shores in its severest form. But in this monetary crisis the past and the present are alone ours—the future, even the next week, is shrouded in impenetrable darkness. Every eye is fixed on the Bank of England, and many a sound mercantile firm must have winced to hear of two successive advances of one per cent. in the rate of discount in the course of four days, till it has reached two per cent. beyond that of the panic of 1847. Some—many—houses of high position and respectability have succumbed, perhaps only temporarily. It is remarkable that the soundest appear to be going first. In almost each case where the Atlantic wave has come in like a flood, there is the promise of ultimate liquidation. Messrs. Naylor and Co. have ample assets; Messrs. Dennistoun and Co. can pay their creditors in full; the Borough Bank of Liverpool “winds up” with the prospect of settling all claims; and the Western Bank of Scotland, with its five million of deposits, is in a position ultimately to meet all demands. It is this novel feature of the case that warrants the hope that the pressure will be only temporary and partial.

Simultaneously with the scarcity of money has risen up a demand for the relaxation of the Bank Charter, in order that ample accommodation may

be afforded to houses embarrassed, though not undermined, by the American calamity; and it is understood that a deputation from Glasgow is now in London to tell Lord Palmerston that unless Bank of England notes are made a legal tender by an order in Council, or some similar relief is granted, the mills and public works in the city and neighbourhood must be stopped. How far this plan would suffice to meet the exigency, it is not easy to say. But it is urged with some force that the interference of Government would alone, as in 1847, tend to restore confidence. At a period when our monetary difficulties are more real than imaginary, the knowledge that the Bank of England was equal to the pressure would mitigate the pressure. But, on the other hand, may it not be said that no measure of Government relief, and no increase of discount accommodation, can avert the effects of losses sustained here by the wholesale American failures. We are told that the discounts of the Bank during the past three weeks have been far beyond their usual limits, and that the notes in the hands of the public exceed by a million or two the total in use a year back, when prices of produce were about thirty per cent. higher and our transactions were being enlarged in all directions. At all events the present high rate of discount must retard the drain of bullion, and thus prevent the aggravation of present difficulties. The buoyancy of the funds yesterday, the cessation of the excessive demand of specie for exportation, the confidence manifested in the various branches of trade, indicate that the severe restrictive policy of the Bank is producing a wholesome effect, and holding out the prospect of early improvement.

While waiting the arrival of another Indian mail, we see, with great satisfaction, the continued evidences of sound views as to our future relations with our Eastern Empire. The sentiments expressed the other day by the Duke of Newcastle on the religious aspect of the question, are those of almost every public man who has recently spoken on the subject. At the banquet given by the City Corporation in honour of the Duke of Cambridge last week, both the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Granville were at some pains to vindicate the reputation of Lord Canning. Each declared on his own private information that the most cordial relations subsisted between the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of India. In other respects, Lord Granville’s elaborate defence was less successful, and is overthrown by anticipation in the letter we have published elsewhere, from an esteemed correspondent in Calcutta. The case against Lord Canning is thus briefly stated: “With the exception of sending for British troops from every point of the compass, his acts have been, to give them the mildest term, a series of blunders. It would almost be impossible to crowd a larger number of political blunders into the short space of four months than his lordship has contrived to do. He has lost the confidence of the European community by tampering with the Mohammedans and with the rebels, and by a fast and loose policy with the mutineers; and he has failed to bring the disaffected natives and the rebels back to their allegiance to the state.”

The Lord Mayor’s banquet was this year looked forward to with more than usual interest, in the belief that Lord Palmerston would be present and make some revelations about India. The Prime Minister was at Guildhall on Monday, and made a speech abounding in after dinner platitudes and bravado, but containing no further novelty than the information that recruiting had been so far successful as to fill up the gap in the British army caused by the withdrawal of the choicest troops to India. It is probable that even this statement, on which the Premier founded so unseemly a defiance to other nations, is only partially correct. It is true that many of the militia volunteered into the line; but have the vacancies in the former force been filled up? If not, what becomes of the Palmerstonian boast of the patriotic spirit which has induced Englishmen to enlist in such numbers for the defence of our Indian empire?

That free institutions are in the long run more than a match for ecclesiastical assumption is shown in the present position of Belgium. The pro-Catholic ministry, which brought in the bill for converting charitable endowments into mortmain property, and thus removing convents from civil jurisdiction—a measure which was withdrawn some months ago amid a tempest of popular indignation, has continued in the possession of office, and threatened to re-introduce the bill in the session which was about to open. But the public voice so unequivocally condemned their ultra-montane policy at the recent communal elections that they were obliged to resign. Every Liberal leader refused to take office with the prospect of again meeting the present Chamber. The King, with his usual good sense, has adhered to a constitutional course, M. Rogier has con-

structed a Liberal Cabinet, and the question that has so long agitated the Belgian people will now be fairly submitted to the decision of the electoral body. Of the issue of that appeal there is little doubt.

One or two scattered incidents illustrate the quietude of continental politics. While reports prevail of the early meeting of the Paris Conference to settle the Principalities question, the difficulty has, we are told, been already got rid of by a compromise. All the Great Powers agree upon an administrative union of Moldavia and Wallachia, while the question of an independent sovereign is adjourned to the Greek Kalends. Elsewhere we have given a striking extract from a Russian journal abjuring territorial aggression, with a heartiness that is quite refreshing. Perhaps we may trace this prominent advocacy of international cordiality to the Stuttgart meeting. But the most remarkable result of the late meetings of crowned heads is the great reduction of Austrian troops in Lombardy. Has Francis Joseph obtained a guarantee against insurrection from the two Emperors?

MINISTERIAL SPEECHES.

ALL right. Everything is just as it ought to be. Ministers are on the alert. Our troops are everywhere successful. Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell take precisely the same view of what the Indian exigency requires. There is plenty of money in the Leadenhall-street Exchequer. The rebellion is on the eve of being crushed. Order and law will speedily be re-established—and—and—it is indisputable that we are the greatest people upon earth.

Such is the substance of the ministerial post-prandial effusions at the Guildhall banquet on Monday night. It would be churlish, perhaps, to criticise—but it would be folly to accept for gospel, what our cabinet ministers utter on such occasions. We do not look for revelations over the festive board—but some slight recognition of awkward and undeniable facts would not be amiss. There may be wisdom in putting a good face on a bad matter—but the habit of painting everything *couleur de rose* soon loses its effect. The official mind is apt to imagine that a few words, skilfully thrown out in the right time and place, and by the right man, are all that is needed to calm anxiety, to smother discontent, and to reverse hostile judgment. It was just so at the beginning of the Russian war—it is just so in the midst of Indian mutiny.

Well, let us take the matter as it is presented to us—neither confident nor disbelieving—regarding it as the official type of a great national calamity. It is a very secondary matter, after all, whether Lord Canning has acted as unwisely as the strictures of our occasional correspondent at Calcutta, to whose letter we have this week given insertion, would compel us to believe, or whether he has pursued a course of high statesmanship such as the speech of Lord Palmerston would lead us to infer. Both the Governor-General of India, and the President of the Board of Control, will find it necessary, we imagine, to embody in their future policy the broad common sense of the people of Great Britain. The whole question thrown so unexpectedly upon the surface by the mutiny of the Sepoys, is gradually assuming a shape in the public mind which leaves us in little doubt as to what the Government will be obliged to do. They little thought it, three months ago—their organ, the *Times*, was anything but prepared to acquiesce—but it seems to have been impracticable to ignore the tone of opinion all but universally expressed, that the East India Company must ere long cease to be. We are at last informed by the leading journal that this has now become a matter of certainty—and with such a consummation within eye-shot, we can reconcile ourselves to a fair amount of official imbecility.

Assuming this to be the settled policy of ministers, we care very little for the tenor of their city speeches. We are not over anxious to analyse, where the conclusion is so much to our mind. But for the terrible loss of life which has marked this Indian mutiny, we should discover, if not satisfaction, at least a large compensation, in the reflection that the very ignorance and perversity of the Indian Government have forced the country upon its present decision. A little more knowledge at Calcutta, a little more promptitude in Cannon-row, a little less obstinacy in Leadenhall-street, might, peradventure, have succeeded in stamping out the first spark of rebellion, and have preserved the most dangerous of explosive machines for a fitter opportunity of mischief. The East India Company would then have derived fresh strength from a postponement of the danger, and, we can hardly doubt, would have clung with greater tenacity than ever to its traditional policy. It is clear that the outburst must have occurred at last—and it might have occurred when our hands were too full to meet it with effectual resistance. Deplorable as the calamity has been, then, it might have been worse

—and since it has destroyed two almost unfathomable sources of mischief to India, a Sepoy army always on the brink of mutiny when unemployed, and a Court of Directors always on the look out to employ it, we can accept the issue as, on the whole, a blessing to humanity. We shall gain by it—India will gain by it—civilisation will gain by it—religion will gain by it. Foreseeing thus much, we are the less inclined to judge harshly of the mistakes which have happily landed us on such a result. We can put up with pins and needles, when we know that the annoyance they inflict is part of a process which will restore vitality to a benumbed limb.

Let us not, however, be mistaken. We are very far from anticipating that a mere transference of the machinery of government in India, from the Company to the Crown, will remedy all the evils of the existing system. It will not, perhaps, greatly, if at all, improve the *personnel* of administration. But it will, we fondly hope, infuse a much higher spirit into the service—a spirit the main object of which will be order, progress, and a development of the country's resources, rather than revenue. We do expect that, inasmuch as public works of utility offer in no other part of her Majesty's dominions so sure and profitable an investment as in India, the traditions of monopoly and jealousy of interlopers will no longer be permitted to prevent the flow of capital into that country. We have some hope that public faith will be kept—that rights of property will be respected—that the confidence of native authorities will be won. Above all, we are confident that no sanction will be given by the supreme governing power to a superstition which perhaps has not its match on earth for absurdity, impurity, and cruelty. Much, of course, will depend upon, and much must be left to, the character and will of the Governor—but, under direct responsibility to the Crown, and interested in the pursuit of ends worthy of name and fame, we contemplate the probability of India being ruled by statesmen whose main anxiety it will be to increase the glory of Great Britain by the prosperity of her Eastern possessions.

A HINT TO RADICALS.

"Wear your eye thus—not jealous, nor secure."

A WORD or two on Parliamentary Reform. We should not have alluded to the subject just now, but for the tone taken by some of our contemporaries. It would seem that efforts have been made by certain gentlemen to ascertain the extent to which advanced Parliamentary Reformers throughout the kingdom can be induced to agree to the general outline of a measure for the amendment of our representative system next session. We believe they have succeeded in finding common ground upon which the party may base their operations. They are now found fault with, as we understand, not because the ground they have roughly marked out is objectionable, but because they have prosecuted their difficult and delicate undertaking in a manner which gives to it the appearance of confining a broad matter of national interest to the management of a private clique. We are not much surprised at this complaint—but we do think it has been made in ignorance of the object aimed at by the gentlemen alluded to, and will vanish when that object comes to be understood.

It seemed to be a necessity, if a really substantial measure of reform was to be extorted from the Palmerston administration, to bring the great body of advanced Reformers into accord. Their weakness has always arisen from their want of concert—their want of concert from not knowing beforehand each other's minds. The first step, obviously, to a more hopeful condition of affairs, was to ascertain how far the representative men of the party were substantially at one—how far mutual concessions could be carried with a view to united action—how far, in fact, a general *programme* could be adopted which might serve as the banner under which individuals of differing shades of opinion would be willing to enlist. It is quite clear, that an object like this could not be attained by publicity. It was necessary to have a quiet and unostentatious centre of intercommunication—to submit to known Reformers in all parts of the country a draft plan—to collect and collate their deliberate opinions thereupon—to remould the original suggestions in such form as would secure the largest amount of concurrence—and finally to put forth the result in a shape that may carry with it the united authority of the party. This, we understand, has been the sole object of the laborious efforts of the gentlemen referred to—and when they have fairly accomplished this, we hold that they will have achieved a much needed and most useful work. That they will succeed in their undertaking, we have now but little doubt—and we believe that a great part of their success will be due to the unobtrusive manner in which they have set about it.

It appears to be suspected that the whole enterprise has been planned and prosecuted with the ulterior view of throwing the Parliamentary leadership of the more advanced Reform party into the hands of a particular man, and to elevate into undue prominence, in connexion with the question of representative reform, a few aspiring individuals. The very contrary to this is the fact. The method adopted, and that advisedly, has been such as to exclude all reference to leadership, and leave that to be determined by the natural course of events—while with regard to the gentlemen who have been most active in the matter, it is probable that their names will never publicly appear. They are constructing no national organisation—they are concentrating in their hands no lines of management—they are contemplating no noisy agitation—they are laying out no plans for the accumulation of political influence. All that they have proposed to themselves has been to get a definition of what it is worth while for the country to demand—and this done, to rely upon the people to do their own work. We may add that the public man whose popular name the newspaper press have associated with this movement has had no more to do with it, beyond presiding at the first meeting in Palace Yard, than other public men whose views have been consulted, and probably would be the very first to disclaim any closer connexion with it, than that which he shares in common with many others—namely, general concurrence in the result. And we are confident that the first authentic demonstration of that result to the public will suffice to convince the most suspicious, that no personal objects can have been contemplated by those who planned the enterprise, or that if they have been, the method selected has been such as was specially adapted to defend their own end.

The worth of the work now on the eve, we hope, of successful accomplishment, will be independent altogether of the particular time at which a new Reform Bill may be introduced. At present, that seems to be a matter of uncertainty. Whilst, on the one hand, the *Times* intimates that nobody can be got to care a button for Parliamentary Reform until Indian affairs have ceased to occupy attention, it is rumoured, on the other, that ministers mean to postpone immediate action in relation to our great Eastern dependency, by the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, and to redeem their pledge of last session by proposing a much more liberal measure for the amendment of the representative system than the public in general have expected from them. Whichever of these indications shall turn out to be the more correct, the labour which has been spent in ascertaining and fixing the views of the Radical party, will have been neither premature nor fruitless. It will have opened, in either case, a definite path to combined exertion, whenever the proper time for making that exertion shall have arrived.

We venture, in conclusion, to suggest to the Radical body, that whilst avoiding the weakness of committing themselves to any unknown course merely in deference to the authority of individual names, they will do wisely to abstain also from opposing what commends itself to their judgment merely in antipathy to names with which it may chance to be associated. Let there be the utmost vigilance, by all means—but let there be no giving way to personal prejudices. For our own part, we see no practical benefit which is likely to arise from putting the most uncharitable construction on the motives of such as may show themselves willing to work. If they have mistaken their vocation, the event will soon undeceive them. Meanwhile, we think they are entitled to quite as liberal an interpretation of their efforts, as those who keenly criticise everything, but help to do nothing. It is curious and instructive to notice how, whenever men set about something with earnest and disinterested determination, the first slap in the face they get invariably comes from the loud talkers of their own party. It is one of the tests, we suppose, to which their sincerity must be subjected—but it is one which does not necessarily redound to the credit of those who apply it.

COMMON SENSE VIEWS ON EDUCATION.

Some difficulties best settle themselves when left alone. Such is likely to be the issue of the protracted controversy on national education. Putting in abeyance theoretical differences, the friends of popular instruction are acting together with increased cordiality in practical measures. Instead of "national education" and "more state aid," "the great importance of the labour of the young," the value of competitive examinations, and the necessity of diminished hours of toil are now the cry. During the past week meetings, at which education was the prominent topic, have been held at Leeds, Liverpool, and Burnley. But, though the orators at these gatherings included Lord Brougham, the Bishop

of Manchester, Sir J. Kaye Shuttleworth, Mr. Cowper, the Vice-President of the Board of Education, Sir J. Pakington, and the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, one of her Majesty's Inspectors, self-help and self-reliance was the burden of almost every speech. This change in the tone of our public men is so remarkable as to be worthy of specific notice. The various suggestions made, by the speakers we have mentioned, for improving and extending education, are such as we should have thought more likely to emanate from the supporters of the Congregational Board of Education, than from gentlemen who for many a year have been conspicuously known for their advocacy of state interference. Without stopping to ascertain the cause of this revolution in opinion we cannot but rejoice that the leading educationists have at length got upon the right track.

The reality of the change will be best seen by one or two extracts from these remarkable speeches. "We shall do nothing solid and substantial to help the education of the people," said Lord Brougham, at Leeds, "unless the people will educate themselves."

First of all, it breaks in upon their independence. Next, even if it had not this vice, it is not within the limits, humanly speaking, of possibility that it could succeed. But they must themselves succeed in providing for their own instruction, and with very little help, rather in the way of advice and suggestion than of anything—I was going to say more substantial, but than good advice and wholesome and useful suggestion there can be nothing more substantial,—anything wiser, anything more certain than their benefiting by that, or anything more clear than their being unable without that to secure their own instruction cannot be imagined.

To all this we heartily say, Amen. We can imagine the quiet smile of Mr. Edward Baines, President of the Yorkshire Mechanics' Institution, as he listened to his own unfashionable sentiments thus prominently advocated by the patriarch of national education. After half-a-century's experience in this great work, Lord Brougham's two chief recommendations for facilitating popular adult education are not, State grants and State inspection, but the examination system to stimulate the desire for instruction, and a diminution of the hours of labour to afford adequate leisure. In the same spirit spoke Mr. Monckton Milnes, also a champion of Government interference. "Primary Education," said he at the Leeds meeting, "was not all. He knew there were nations at the present time who had a very perfect primary education, and *who were still in a very low and despised state*. He knew there were portions of Europe in which every child twelve years of age knew how to read and write, but a very large portion of the men of thirty knew neither one nor the other." Mr. Milnes might have mentioned the case of Sweden, where, though an elaborate system of Government education is in force, the Diet has actually refused a measure of religious freedom to Dissenters from the Lutheran Establishment, which is freely accorded to his subjects by the head of the Moslem faith.

In reading some of these addresses, we are reminded of the story of the clever barrister, who by mistake argued so eloquently on the opposite side to the case for which he was retained. But we will not do these gentlemen the injustice of supposing that the question of State interference as the grand panacea for popular ignorance was inadvertently omitted. We would rather believe that they have become converted by the evidence, which has been accumulating during the last few years, of the ability of the people to educate themselves, provided the requisite stimulus were supplied. The demand now is made, not upon the State, but upon the working classes themselves, to do the great work. How to overcome popular apathy—is the desideratum which Lord Brougham, Sir J. Shuttleworth, and Sir J. Pakington alike recognise.

When these champions of popular education abandon their hobbies and come down to the region of the practicable, their suggestions are instinct with sound sense. The waggoner must help himself, says Lord Brougham, instead of calling upon Jupiter. The Bishop of Manchester asks why the study of the English language is not more cultivated in our educational institutions, and one of her Majesty's inspectors warns the friends of education against interfering with the labour of the young, and recommends evening classes and mechanics' institutes to meet these cases. Sir J. Kaye Shuttleworth is pleasantly urgent for such measures as will encourage self-help. He states, with something like pride, that parents pay from 8s. to 9s. per annum for each scholar, points out how the promoters of schools "might, by their own individual exertions, personal example, constant visits to the schools, and endeavouring to give a thoroughly practical aim to the schools, so as to make them influence not merely the success in life, but all the moral aims of the working men's characters, and by exhibitions of personal sympathy of this kind, give direct evidence of their concern for education"—how, "if employers

were more generally to select their clerks and confidential servants from the most distinguished pupils in the schools they could offer a much larger reward than they could by any other system, and a greater proof of their own confidence in education"—and how the Government might throw open the 12,000 offices in the Post Office, Customs and Excise, worth from 50*l.* to 80*l.*, to pupils who can obtain certificates of proficiency from the managers of schools and mechanics' institutions. In these suggestions there is a connexion between means and end which at once commends itself to the understanding.

In his elaborate speech at Burnley, Sir J. Kaye Shuttleworth, who, our readers will recollect, is the author of the Privy Council system, gave cogent proof of the ability of the great mass of the population to educate not only themselves but their children, when he quoted the statement of Mr. Porter, that fifty-eight millions are yearly expended on beer, spirits, and tobacco, and calculated that two millions a year would suffice for the schooling of four million children for three or five years. He asks whether such a sum might not be saved "for the education of the people." There is no doubt of it; not by drawing that amount from the Imperial Exchequer as he suggests, but by continuing to arouse the people to a sense of their need of mental cultivation. "Where there's a will there's a way." The plan of the Society of Arts, so perseveringly advocated by Dr. Booth, for competitive examinations, is giving new life and popularity to our institutions for adult education. The same principle, properly applied, will, as surely, solve the problem that has puzzled our statesmen and philosophers—how to bring the rising generation into our schools without the aid of compulsion. On this point we quote the following passage from an admirable paper read at the Conference for the Promotion of Social Science, recently held in Birmingham, by Professor Unwin, of Homer-ton College:—

A very different state of things must arise ere the hearty support of our schools by parents will be secured. Our efforts must recognise the fact that none have so deep an interest in our operations as themselves, and that on their co-operation success largely depends—that we have no wish to provide education for their children, irrespective of their efforts, and without reference to their wishes—that we regard them not as the recipients of a charity, but as honourably discharging a sacred duty—and that on them rests the responsibility of ascertaining whether the advantages enjoyed are equal to the cost, and of exercising a vigilant care that their children may reap the full benefit of the processes employed.

Spirit of the Press.

The *Times* has had one or two extraordinary articles on Indian affairs which must at least flatter the pockets of its patron—the British public. In one of these it is emphatically said:—"To the *status quo* we can never now return. We cannot have a dominant Sepoy army, a system of centralisation affecting even the authority of regimental officers themselves, or a government in which power and responsibility are so divided that no effective share is to be found in any one pair of hands." In another article shielding Lord Canning, it is said even more authoritatively:—"As we believe it is certain that within a year the great corporation which has conquered India will pass away, and leave its dominions to the immediate control of the Crown and Parliament, the services of one who has seen and learnt so much as Lord Canning will not be useless in the establishment of the new order of things." But the most noticeable article is one in Saturday's number, requiring that India should pay the bill of costs for the expense and damage occasioned by the military mutiny and its suppression. India is rich in hoarded wealth; she has been absorbing silver in enormous quantities, for money, for ornament; her Baboos are making vast fortunes; and she can pay for what is after all an Indian affair. Let, then, the Indian Government look at once to its financial affairs, and let the rebel districts at least pay for their own pacification.

It must be remembered, also, that the wealthy Hindoos owe to us the security which allows them to heap together their wealth. There is no prince or vizier, or licentious palace guard to despoil them, to denounce them, to bring them to the dungeon or to execution. In return for this safety and tranquillity we have a right to demand that they shall add to the resources of the State. A contribution in some form or other to the present necessities of the Empire should be exacted from those most able to bear it. Perhaps a property tax, extending the burden over a series of years, would be the simplest and most equitable device.

This is doctrine (says the *Spectator*) that will be hailed with delight in the City,—though nowhere should there be such sensitiveness to the fact that the proposed method of raising benevolences not only makes the loyal pay for the rebellious, but trenches very closely on the good old easy plan of screwing the rich.

The *Times* of Monday had a puzzling article, the

gist of which was contained in the sentence—"the subject of Parliamentary reform will not stand much chance next session." The leading journal assigns three reasons for this anticipation:—that no one but Lord John Russell has, during the recess, noticed or mentioned the subject. That Parliamentary reform is Lord John Russell's hobby. That India and Army reform will wholly and exclusively engross the next session. Therefore, it is suggested, Lord Palmerston will be able to shelve the question, and ought to evade his promise. On the other hand, the *Daily News* truly declared that the ability to do this depends on the honesty, the fidelity, and the determination of the Liberal party in the House of Commons:—

If Lord Palmerston, supported by the *Times*, can make that party as indifferent to its avowed and declared principles, opinions, and objects, as he apparently is to his promise and obligations, then we shall have no Reform Bill. In its place, we shall have great loss of power and capacity of future usefulness to the Liberal party. But if the Liberal party be true to its principles and its pledges—if it rise to the greatness of its future prospects—if it sincerely desire to rescue the Government of this country from the hands and possession of a class and a caste—if it wish to accomplish large administrative improvements in India, in the civil government of this country, and in our military system, and if, as the sole means to secure all this, it is bent on a further reform in Parliament—it has only to tell Lord Palmerston so, and a Reform Bill will be forthcoming. It is in hand. Its appearance or non-appearance depends on the popular representatives. The responsibility is theirs; the credit or the disgrace will be theirs. The question is now fairly raised, and in ample time for mutual concert, mature deliberation, and decision. Aye or nay? Will the Liberal party fulfil, or will it abandon, its professions? Will it require from Lord Palmerston's hands a Reform Bill, or will it leave him master of the country, to its own stultification and shame?

But the country itself is silent. Of course it is. With its representatives pledged, with the Cabinet pledged, with an assurance that a Reform Bill would be prepared and introduced next session, it would have been folly, and worse than folly, for the country to have displayed any feverish uneasiness on the subject. But because it relied on members and ministers, and on pledges and promises, because it respected and believed and trusted in undertakings and assurances, is it to be deluded, deceived, and bubbled? Because the nation is temperate, moderate, and self-possessed—because it is not revolutionary in tone and feeling—is it to be trifled with?

In reply to the sneer at Lord John Russell's hobbies, and the continual depreciation of the Liberal leader, it is forcibly remarked:—

Would to God that Lord Palmerston had any hobby half so useful or half so creditable. Hobbies, as we read its history, have been the salvation of England and the great merit of Englishmen. Why, what made, what has distinguished, the Liberal party, but great objects and great causes, which soul-less politicians call hobbies? Constitutional liberty and Parliamentary government were Lord Somers's hobby; the Hanoverian succession was Walpole's hobby; the correction of Bourbon ambition was Lord Chatham's hobby; civil and religious liberty was Fox's hobby; the abolition of the slave trade was Wilberforce's hobby; the abolition of slavery Henry Brougham's; Parliamentary reform was Lord Grey's hobby; free trade was Mr. Cobden's hobby; just in the sense in which extension of the suffrage and a better division of the representation is Lord John Russell's hobby. That Lord Palmerston has no domestic hobby is no proof of greater wisdom; it is evidence of the absence of deep convictions and sound principles. And the day on which the Liberal party begins to follow his example, to dismiss principles and opinions, to have no great ends or aims, to linger on without a policy—in short, to have no hobbies, will be the commencement of its downfall in the State. For nothing great, noble, or useful, nothing but disaster, can come of scepticism and political infidelity.

The outdoor nuisances of the metropolis have once more been sketched by the *Times* by a writer that one would think must have had keen sense of the evils he is describing to write in so piteous and despairing a tone. He takes up with the notion that the worst of these nuisances are quite unnecessary. Who that lives in London cannot realise the following picturesque but faithful outline of a day's irritation:—

Now, the point to be observed is, that all the worst nuisances of the kind to which we allude are quite unnecessary. It would be well if we could avoid the crash of the vehicles that, rolling like a battery of thunderbolts along our principal thoroughfares, seem to evoke a shriek from every stone as they pass. We have tried wooden pavement, iron pavement, and Macadam, and we have been obliged again to return to stone. Unfortunately, the noise of the vehicles is inevitable; but it is not of this that we complain so much as of the cries and the music which infest the best streets, and particularly if they are called quiet streets, whether in Belgrave, Tyburnia, or Mayfair. If the roar of Cheapside or Fleet-street is bad, the clatter of some retired terrace or secluded crescent named after one of the Marquis of Westminster's country seats is ten times worse. In the one there is something of a rhythmic movement—it suggests the roaring of the waves as they break on the shore, or of the wind rushing through a mighty forest, and in consequence of its monotony we learn to forget it at last. In the other there is that variety and complication by which the torment renews itself continually, and with increased violence. After the Parcel's Delivery van has rattled past there comes the cry of "Beer!" then of "Milk!" suddenly an organ breaks upon the scene; then a shout of "Banboxes!" then of "Baskets!" then the organ again; it is the turn of the old clothesman next; after him comes a Lascar beating on a drum; the strains of Ethiopian Serenaders from the publichouse round the corner soon float upon

the ear; Punch squeaks past to add to the harmony; the Frenchman and his dogs set up a howling in the distance; a German brass band creates discord upon system, and as it grows towards dusk a host of "roaring vagabonds" line the streets, shouting one against the other—"Important news from India!"—"Relief of Lucknow!"—"Glorious victory of General Havelock!" But what of all this must be accepted as necessary? Who in these quiet streets and fashionable squares has within human memory been known to buy of a hawker, unless it be some unhappy servant on board wages in frenzied search of excitement while the family is out of town? And yet hawkers succeed each other in such regular and frequent intervals that no street is ever without one shouting at the top of a practised voice stale lettuce, or fish, or lobsters. Then for the music, who wants it, and who pays for it? Does it bring solace to the soul of James? Does it put life into the calves of John Thomas? It may be useful to the cook, in teaching her the airs of the last opera, and it may be gratifying to Buttons to see his master roused into fury; but certainly nobody else can desire it, and not even these worthy people can desire it for sixteen hours a-day.

The writer comes to the conclusion that the eternal hubbub of hawkers and itinerant musicians is a far more potent cause of ill-health than the bad drainage and universal smoke of which we hear so much. He suggests that the Police Act be amended, so that householders may be protected from an evil which threatens to make London uninhabitable, for no one's profit but to supply a miserable existence to a race who are tempted to eke out the nefarious gains which they earn from the torture of sober citizens by other processes which are still more nefarious, but, perhaps, more easy to bear.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

The trade sale for Dr. Livingstone's "Missionary Travels in South Africa," reviewed elsewhere, reached 13,800, with the exception of Macaulay's "History of England" the highest subscription list for an expensive volume published of late years.

Many of our readers have no doubt, ere this, perused the first number of Mr. Thackeray's new serial. To such as have not we may briefly, so far as possible, indicate its drift. "The Virginians" (such is its title) is a tale of a hundred years ago, and introduces us to familiar acquaintances. The hero is Henry Esmond Warrington, of Castlewood, Virginia, Esquire, step-sister's son of an old friend, Beatrix Esmond, and grandson of Colonel Esmond himself. The Colonel, as we learn from the subsequent narrative, having retired to Virginia, had founded Castlewood. At Castlewood a daughter is born, who marries Mr. Warrington, "of whom," as the family genealogies have it—George and Henry Esmond Warrington. The old colonel and the husband die. After them dies the heir, and when the story commences the little proud lady Esmond and her son Harry are all that are left of the Virginian stock. At nineteen years of age Harry thinks of visiting the old mother country and paternal estate, of which he has heard so much from his grandfather and mother. The narrative takes him up as he is landing at Bristol one summer's morning in the year 1756, from the Virginian ship *Young Rachel*. We go with him to the Bristol factor's house, cross the country with him through the "busy, happy, splendid scenes of English summer," lodge with him at the "Castlewood Arms," feel his mortification at his reception by his aristocratic cousins, and can fancy ourselves telling the tale of his and our boyhood to the proud German Baroness Bernstein *née* the Lady Beatrix Esmond. Indeed, the verisimilitude of the tale is such that you must identify yourself with it. The great artist so perfectly conceals his art that you not only live in the last century, but feel yourself to be the principal actor in the scenes before you. Had we not read of old Major Dobbin and of Laura, and had we not once or twice laid eyes on the great novelist himself, we should have taken the first number of the "Virginians" as a sufficient reply to those who charge Mr. Thackeray with what is called "want of feeling." In the "Virginians," you are not told what the characters do—you see them do it. The scenes and persons that "loom" in the distance promise that this feature of the first four chapters will be kept up. Madame Esmond's "young friend and neighbour, Mr. Washington of Mount Vernon," and the figures on the cover, tell us that the "Virginians" will be mainly a tale of the American Revolution.

Amongst the new literary announcements of interest are a new work by Dr. Doran, entitled "History of Court Fools"—"Oriental and Western Siberia: a Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. By Thomas Witlam Atkinson"—"Curiosities of Natural History. By Frank Buckland (son of the late Dean Buckland)."—A new serial, in twelve parts, entitled "The Gordian Knot. By Shirley Brooks"—"Sea-side Studies at Ilfracombe, Tenby, the Scilly Isles, and Jersey. By George Henry Lewes, author of 'Life and Works of Goethe,' &c."—"Debit and Credit. Translated from the German of Gustav Freytag. By L.C.C. With a Preface by C. C. J. Bunsen, D.D.," spoken of as the most popular German novel of the day—"The Last Songs of Beranger, 1834 to 1851. With a letter and Preface by the author"—"The Life of John Milton, narrated in connexion with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time. By David Masson, M.A., Professor of English Literature in University College, London. Vol. I. comprehending the Period

from 1608 to 1639"—and "Five Sermons on the Indian Crisis. By Frederick Denison Maurice, M.A., Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn."

The *Ayr Observer* records the death of Miss Aiken, daughter of Robert Aiken, Esq., writer in Ayr, one of Robert Burns' earliest and staunchest friends, and to whom he dedicated "The Cotter's Saturday Night." Miss Grace Aiken was the only daughter; and to her, not only the kind and benevolent nature of her father appears to have descended, but also his esteem for the poet, for whose memory to the close of her own long and useful, though unobtrusively virtuous career, she ever cherished feelings of the most unaffected regard. One of her most prized heirlooms was a magnificent collection of his poems in MS., together with the original copy of the "Cotter's Saturday Night," now doubtless very valuable. From the comparatively early period at which Burns left the neighbourhood of Ayr, and her still extreme youth at that time, it was not to be expected that her impressions of him would continue in after life in any other shape than that very vivid, yet withal vague and undefined one, in which infancy or childhood usually clothe the objects of their aversion or regard. Only once did Miss Aiken meet him in altered circumstances in after years. Of that interview she had a very lively recollection to the last, and often recalled it with interest. It is thus narrated:—

Miss Aiken was in Dumfries, and was on her way to invite the poet to her aunt's house to dine, when she accidentally met him on the street. This was about a year before his death. So much was she altered from the last time she had seen him in her father's house, that she passed him, doubting in her own mind if it were he; but after proceeding a few steps, she turned and accosted him—"I think you are Mr. Burns." His answer was, "I am the shadow of Robert Burns, and I think you are Miss Aiken from Ayr." After passing compliments to each other, and talking of old times, he asked if she recollected, when a little girl, how she was dandled on his knee, and having assured him of her perfect recollection, she then preferred the request with which her aunt had charged her. His reply was—"Oh, Miss Aiken, forgive me. I cannot go; the fire is almost extinguished in me, and I have no taste for company." Miss Aiken insisted, saying her aunt would be very angry, as it was her express command that she should call upon him for the purpose of inviting him. Burns then said, "Well, well, what must be, must be." He kept his word, conducted himself like a perfect gentleman, and after a few glasses of wine, proposed to join the ladies in the drawing-room, where he appeared very happy, and retired at an early hour.

The long and most tedious process of winding this enormous length of the Atlantic telegraph cable from out the holds of the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* has been completed, and the Atlantic telegraph, like a monster snake, is about to hibernate for the winter at Plymouth, in the Keyham-yard. A large shed has here been specially built for its reception; it is 129 feet by 50 wide, and divided into four water-tight compartments; so that the perfect insulation of the whole length can be tested under water whenever it may be deemed advisable. The *Niagara* has returned to America, where various alterations suggested by the experience of the late attempt will be made in her internal fittings, that no mechanical aids or conveniences may be wanting to the proper accommodation and paying out of her portion of the coil. It is expected that she will return to this country in the early part of next year. The 300 or 400 miles of cable which last August were so effectually submerged off the west coast of Ireland still remain at the bottom of the sea. Much of this piece, and very possibly half of it, might have been recovered had the attempt been made at once after the return of the expedition, but now the chances in favour of the recovery of any portion worth mentioning are much diminished. The next attempt to lay the cable will be made earlier,—most likely at the end of June or beginning of July, so that in case of any hitch occurring there may be ample time to repair it, and still leave August open for another effort. The expedition will start with 3,000 miles of cable. The paying-out machines will be greatly improved, and are being made under the special advice and directions of Mr. Penn, Mr. Field, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Everett, the chief engineer of the *Niagara*. They will be especially contrived to guard against the strain on the cable caused by the sudden pitch of the vessel, and also that the break in the wheels will be perfectly self-acting, and so made that it will be impossible to place upon it more than about one-third of the strain which the cable can safely be relied upon to bear. Instead of submerging the cable from this side of the Atlantic, it has been decided to commence operations by uniting the ends of the two halves on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* in the centre of the ocean, and each vessel then making the best of its way to land.

"Electric Telegraphing by Steam" is the heading under which the *Times* announces an invention which in its results promises to be second only to the discovery of the electric telegraph itself. It appears that Mr. Boggs, a gentleman whose name has long held honourable place among our electricians, has divined a plan by which even the electric current may be quickened, and the speed of the electric telegraph stimulated a thousand-fold. Most people know that the slowness of the electric telegraph is the only bar to its more general adoption; the time occupied, and therefore expense incurred in using the telegraph wire making a message rather the resort of commercial or domestic emergency than a thing of daily use, almost rivalling the post as a means of daily communication. The invention, which is to supersede these tedious processes and work the telegraph by steam instead of by hand is generally as follows:—

A series of gutta percha bands, about six inches wide

and a quarter of an inch thick, are coiled on wheels on drums arranged for the purpose. These bands are studded down both sides with a single row of holes at short intervals apart. When a message is to be sent the clerks wind off these bands, inserting in the holes small brass pins, which, according to their combinations in twos or threes (with blank holes between), represent certain words or letters. In this manner the message is, as it were, "set up" in the bands with great rapidity, and if the number of bands employed is sufficiently large—say as numerous as the compositors employed in a large printing-office—messages equal in length to five or six columns of this journal could be set up and ready for transmission in the course of a single hour. Of course this operation in no respect interferes with the telegraph wire itself, which continues free for use until the bands of messages are actually being despatched. The gutta percha bands when full are removed to the instrument-room, a most simple appliance preventing any derangement or falling out of the pins while being moved about. In the instrument-room the bands are connected with ordinary steam machinery, by which they are drawn in regular order with the utmost rapidity between the charged poles of an electrical machine in such a manner that, during the moment of each pin's passing, it forms electrical communication between the instrument and the telegraph, and a signal is transmitted to the other end of the wire, where the spark perforates a paper and records the message. The only limit to the rapidity of the operation is the rate at which the bands can be drawn, since the electrical contact of each pin, even for the 200th part of a second, is more than sufficient to transmit a word or signal from London and register it in America. Of course, as the message is recorded, we will say in America, with the same rapidity as that in which it is transmitted in London, a number of reading clerks will be requisite in order to translate it, by dividing it into small portions, with almost as much facility as it has been sent.

The value and importance of this invention, not only to the public but to telegraph companies themselves (says the *Times*), must be evident to the least experienced in such matters; in fact, without it, long submarine lines would be all but impracticable from the slowness of the process, and consequently from the expense attendant upon transmitting the briefest message. It is now tolerably well known that, had the attempt to submerge the Atlantic cable been successful last summer, one submarine wire would not at the most have sufficed for the transmission of more than a small number of messages per diem each way, and that in fact all that it could have transmitted would not have met one-twentieth of the demand from either country. So clearly was this foreseen that even before one cable was laid it was contemplated to submerge a second cable, one for messages to England, and the other for messages to America. By the new patent for steam telegraphing which we have mentioned, worked with an efficient staff, it would be perfectly easy for one wire to transact all the business between England and America. With proper arrangements an hour would suffice to transmit intelligence equal in number of words to the contents of twelve columns of the *Times*. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that the most important news in each country, with a price-list extensive enough to include every staple of trade, might be exchanged in time for the commencement of business in the capitals of the Old and New World.

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

The increasing severity of the monetary pressure is seen in the rising of the Bank rate of discount two per cent. during the week. We regret to record that many serious failures have taken place. The first announcement of consequence since our last number is that of Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co., steel-manufacturers and iron-merchants of Sheffield, with branch houses at Liverpool, Stockholm, New York, and Boston, they have been compelled to suspend payments, from the utter failure of the usual remittances from America. The liabilities are thought to be 500,000*l.*; but it is considered that the property of the firm is sufficient to pay eventually all claims and leave a surplus: probably the suspension of the house will be only temporary. At the commencement of this year the firm had a surplus of 200,000*l.* It is understood that the stock of iron held by the firm in America and England is worth 270,000*l.*, and that every debt owing to them in America is of a character on which any sound and prudent house might have implicitly relied. There is little fear that any other firms in Sheffield will be shaken by their suspension. Their trade was almost exclusively with America, and their liabilities in Sheffield do not exceed 5,000*l.*, incurred chiefly with extensive coal companies. The meeting of creditors is fixed for the rather late date of the 24th instant, in order to allow time for representatives of the creditors in Sweden to be present at it. It is believed on all sides that the suspension of the business of this important firm will be but temporary.

The important firm of Messrs. Dennistoun, Cross, and Co., of London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, largely engaged in the American trade, have been compelled to suspend payment, owing to the non-arrival of remittances from the United States. This is the largest suspension yet announced, and the engagements of the house are of the most extensive character, being estimated at two millions. Inasmuch, however, as

the property of the firm, together with the private property of the partners, was estimated at the beginning of the present year to be worth something like a million sterling, it is inferred that the stoppage will be merely temporary, and that none of the creditors will ultimately sustain actual loss, however great may be the temporary inconvenience. The head establishment is in Glasgow, where it has existed upwards of seventy years, and there are branches in Liverpool and London. At Melbourne, in Australia, they have as correspondents, Messrs. Dennistoun Brothers and Co., but happily that firm will not be compromised.

Since this announcement, the list of failures has greatly increased. It appears that the acceptances of the firm of Powles Brothers and Co., to foreign draughts had been dishonoured. The cause of the embarrassment is stated to be disappointment in the receipt of remittances from South America. The acceptances of the house are about 50,000*l.* Messrs. Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg, of Wood-street, City, and of Manchester, have also suspended. The liabilities of this firm are estimated at fully 400,000*l.* The causes of the suspension are stated in a circular to the creditors to be the heavy advances made upon goods specially prepared for the American and other markets, for which there is no present demand, losses sustained by recent failures in the manufacturing districts, and the sudden depreciation in the value of silk, of which Messrs. Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg are large holders. Their fall, it is said, will probably involve that of four or five firms, with whom they are connected in the manufacturing districts. Another respectable London house has stopped, viz., that of Messrs. Broadwood and Barclay, merchants, of Idol-lane, Great Tower-street, with liabilities estimated at from 180,000*l.* to 200,000*l.*

But the most serious calamity of the week is the suspension of the West Bank of Scotland, the negotiations for supporting which have resulted unsuccessfully. The doors of the bank were closed on Monday, at 2 p.m., at Glasgow. The paid-up capital of the bank being not far short of two millions sterling, whilst the deposits exceed six millions, it is feared that a calamity of such magnitude will be felt severely in a large district where local bank notes have long enjoyed a freer circulation than even sovereigns. The head office of the bank is at Glasgow, and the number of its branches in the various towns of Scotland is no less than eighty-nine. It is believed that there cannot be any eventual loss as the proprietary contains many of the wealthiest men in Scotland, some of whom are believed to be worth about a million sterling.

From Liverpool the failures are announced, of Messrs. Douglas and Westcott, merchants and shipbrokers; Mr. A. E. Byrne, engaged in the Canadian wood and shipping trade, and Messrs. Hoge and Williamson, a respectable house in the American trade. A message from Liverpool, dated Monday, says:—"The announcement of the suspension of the Western Bank of Scotland following upon the rise in the rate of discount created on 'Change a degree of gloom and depression never before equalled; next to no business was transacted."

The severity of the pressure is beginning to excite a movement on the part of the mercantile community. At Glasgow, on Friday a most influential meeting of merchants and millowners was held, and a deputation of six gentlemen, including the Lord Provost, the Dean of Guild, Mr. Buchanan, M.P., and some others of the first men in the city, was appointed to proceed to London and wait upon Government. The object of their mission is to state to Government that credit in Glasgow is paralysed, and that the mass of workpeople thrown out of employment, who already number several thousands, will be vastly increased unless some measures of commercial relief can be devised. They will, therefore, it is understood, urge upon Government the advisability of suspending some of the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, as was done in 1847. Movements with a similar object may be shortly looked for in other districts.

Meanwhile the general state of trade is better than could have been reasonably expected. From Manchester it is said "the demand for yarn and cloth has been on an exceedingly small scale throughout the week, and that on Saturday few, if any, of those who offered goods could make sales. The result will be that more mills will have to be stopped in order to further contract a supply that is running down prices to most ruinous rates." In Birmingham, although there is an almost entire absence of American orders among the ironmasters of South Staffordshire, the trade, owing to an improved home demand, continues steady, and prices are generally well supported. It was hoped the district had escaped any important losses resulting indirectly from American embarrassments. But the manufacturing interests of the town and neighbourhood continue to sympathise with the depression of the commercial establishments. From Nottingham the report is that the lace trade continues greatly depressed, and very little doing.

The Leicester hosiery trade is very quiet, and as buyers now only purchase for their immediate requirements manufacturers are producing accordingly, and for the most part working to order. In Leeds the current of trade runs rather sluggishly but not so disastrously as in the cotton and worsted districts. Both manufacturers and merchants are bearing up manfully against the commercial and monetary pressure of the times: "There is no over confidence in the mercantile community as to either the present real position or the future prospect of the great staple manufacture of this district; but there is a strong

desire to look upon commercial and monetary affairs in a cheerful manner."

The Halifax worsted trade continues dull. Short-time working is extending. Prices of wool, yarns, and piece goods are all rather lower; but few sales in any department have been made last week. The Bradford market is in a stagnant state. The yarn export trade to Germany and France, and the goods export trade to America, are both in a state of suspension. Merchants withhold their orders and refrain altogether from purchasing goods; consequently manufacturers are working up their stocks, both of wools and cotton warps, and will not renew them until the clouds which now darken the commercial atmosphere have been dissipated and brighter prospects dawn. Meanwhile, short-time working, which was never more general in this district than at present, will continue to be the order of the day. In Norwich the manufacturing trade has shown a little more activity during the last few days. Matters are, however, on the whole rather dull.

At Amsterdam, Mr. Ferdinand Gallenkamp, merchant, in the corn and provision trade, stopped payment on Saturday, with liabilities estimated at a million of florins, or about 80,000*l*.

At Paris, the large American house of John Munro and Co. has stopped payment.

LORD BROUGHAM AT LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL.

Lord Brougham has been again during the week prominently before the public. On Tuesday he presided over the *soirée* in connexion with the Leeds Mechanics' and Literary Institution. In his opening speech he said, his appearance there carried him back to seven-and-twenty years ago, when he received at the hands of the people of Yorkshire the greatest and proudest memorial of his country's approval and of their kindness—the highest and most prized honour of his life. In the course of his speech he commented on the material improvement that has taken place in Leeds in twenty-seven years; showed the benefits that may be derived from judicious lectures, and the greater benefits that are likely to accrue from the stimulus given to education by the wholesome proceedings of the Society of Arts, and the examinations they have instituted in all parts of the country—examinations where the working classes are the principal competitors; and insisted with emphasis, that "we shall do nothing solid and substantial to help the education of the people, unless the people will educate themselves." Next, he showed how the middle classes might help those below them in station without breaking in upon their independence, by gradually shortening the hours of labour. The shopkeeper might shut his shop earlier; the manufacturer might by degrees arrange so as to press less hard upon workpeople than at present; and in this way young persons released from work might have some time for the recreation of their bodies and the improvement of their minds. Another point which Lord Brougham urged with great earnestness was, that some system of examination to test qualifications should be established in the case of schoolmasters. The clergy, medical men, lawyers, must pass some examination. "Then, why should it be that the important office upon which so much depends—that of a schoolmaster—should be taken up by any one, how utterly incapable soever he may be from previous habits, from knowledge, or from ability—ay, or from character, to exercise that important office?" Lord Brougham pointed out how in future there will be greater encouragement than ever for young persons to acquire knowledge, by showing that after the extinction of the foul and execrable rebellion in India, there will be "such a new modelling and such an increase of all the civil and other offices in that vast dominion, as must afford the most important, extensive, and valuable encouragement to all persons well educated." This led him to speak eloquently of the mutiny; its sudden outburst without warning, which he likened to the typhoon; its purely military character; the courage with which it had been met by civil and military officers; and the incalculable, the unspeakable claims, which our soldiers have upon the gratitude of the country.

"Then," he exclaimed, "never let it for a moment be supposed that we dare abandon our hold of India, though upon that neither our wealth nor power in the slightest degree depends. Some of our ill-wishers on the Continent have a notion that if we lose India we are done. There never was a greater delusion. Long before we gained India, we stood as high in the nations of the world as we have stood since; and if we lost India to-morrow, we should stand as high as we do now; but if we lose it we abandon millions and millions to the most cruel of all fates—the anarchy, the rapine, and the blood of their own contending chiefs and tyrants; and if we lose it after being defeated, our reputation is gone for ever, and we are safe in no quarter of the world." (Loud cheers.)

In the present position of affairs, Lord Brougham did not appear to regard the "neck" of the rebellion as "broken":—

Don't let it be supposed that because Delhi is taken that all is over and that all is settled. Part of the North-west Provinces still remains in the hands of the rebels. Oude is not reconquered. Lucknow—I feel unspeakable anxiety even in mentioning the name of Lucknow. Heaven forbid that there should be ground for that anxiety, but Lucknow we don't yet know to be relieved. Then there are those hordes from Delhi, scattered over the country, carrying on a kind of guerilla war against us, which we know from experience in the Peninsula was far more fatal to the French than our own unconquered legions. All this is still to do.

The noble and learned lord, having paid a high and

well-deserved tribute to the courage and constancy of our troops in India, concluded his address amidst the cheers of the assembly.

Mr. M. MILNES followed the noble lord with an essay upon the effect of the study of literature and the fine arts, which he considered "calculated to refine the sentiments and elevate the character of the community."

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Hook (Vicar of Leeds), the Dean of Ripon, and Mr. H. Pease, M.P. The Rev. Dr. BOOTH made the following statement of the success of the competitive examination system originated by the Society of Arts:—

He would give them a few instances of the success of the experiment; and he did not know that there was any place where he could apply the sentiment he had proposed with more propriety or with more justice than to the town of Leeds; because he would bring to their recollection that at the first examination a Leeds young man who went up to London passed so satisfactorily that the Commissioners of Kew Observatory appointed him to a situation there. He (Dr. Booth) had received a letter in which it was stated that that young man was most zealous in the discharge of his duties. (Hear, hear.) The next period to which he would refer them was when Lord Granville placed two appointments at the disposal of the Society of Arts. Two young men were sent up from Yorkshire to compete for these appointments—one of them, a native of Leeds, named Abbott, obtained the first place. (Applause.) The other young man obtained the fourth place. Lord Granville was so well satisfied with those experiments that this year he has placed four nominations at the disposal of the Society of Arts. He (Dr. Booth) might mention that Lord Granville had shown a great interest in the proceedings of the education of the country. (Hear, hear.) Four young men went up from this county to compete for the appointment, and these four obtained four places out of six—the first two, the fourth, and the sixth. Three of these young men were members of Mechanics' Institutions. (Applause.) He mentioned these facts, not with a view of stimulating all young men to go and compete and obtain similar appointments, but rather to show them that, with perseverance, they could raise themselves to any position in this country. Last year about fifty-two candidates went to London; and last year, as they all knew, they held an examination at Huddersfield. Since that time the Society of Arts had received invitations from Manchester, Halifax, Leeds, Selby, Birmingham, Southampton, Basingstoke, and elsewhere. Even that did not show the whole success of the principle; for similar examinations had taken place in Exeter, Lynn, and other places throughout the country—and everywhere the success has been extraordinary. Perhaps, after all, the best proof of the success of this principle was, that those great and time-honoured institutions of the country, the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge, had undertaken to apply the same system to commercial and middle-class schools which the Society of Arts had throughout adopted for improving education in Mechanics' Institutions. (Applause.) Impressed with what Lord Brougham had said about the incompetency of middle-class school-teachers, he might mention that, not being in a position to test the attainments of the masters themselves, the Society of Arts did the next best thing, and that was they attempted to test the attainments of the pupils. But now that the Universities had taken up the commercial schools, the Society of Arts would withdraw from that portion of the field and confine its exertions to stimulating and organizing the education in the classes of Mechanics' Institutes. (Applause.)

The other speakers were Mr. W. E. Forster, the Mayor (J. Botterill, Esq.) Mr. E. Baines, and the Rev. Canon Browne. When the vote of thanks to Lord Brougham was proposed, the whole assembly rose, and cheered vociferously for several minutes—the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

Lord Brougham proceeded to Liverpool on Thursday, to inaugurate the Queen's College, an establishment recently formed to serve as a connecting link between the Liverpool Institute and the University of London. He was attended on the platform by W. Brown, Esq., M.P., with whom he made his home in Liverpool, and by the professors of the college, and received a most enthusiastic welcome. His inaugural speech had a strong local interest, and contained some sound advice. He rejoiced to find that this Mechanics' Institute—now called the Liverpool Institute—which numbers, as he said he understood, at that moment, upon an average, 1,400 members, was self-supporting. After alluding to the male and female classes, his lordship said:—

I only wish it were possible that I saw an immediate prospect of another kind of school for the benefit of persons of a humbler rank, who, in place of embroidery and such like arts, might be taught ordinary "common things" so as to qualify girls for being good domestic servants. (Applause.) If they were taught such ordinary matters of cookery, washing, and domestic management, they would be qualified to be domestic servants, and so obviate the difficulty of finding domestic servants, so universally complained of both in town and country. It would also prevent that great source of immorality amongst young women which was so forcibly and painfully described by Mr. Acton, at Birmingham. (Hear, hear.)

He then advocated the reduction of the hours of labour in manufactories, and said that he believed that the amelioration of the condition of shop and work-people depended quite as much upon those who bought as those who sold and manufactured. In answering a vote of thanks, he touched upon a topic of newer and more general interest:—

I speak in Liverpool, which was once the seat of the infernal African slave-trade. It is to me a matter of unspeakable delight and exultation which I cannot suppress within my bosom, that I have lived to see not even the shadow of a shade holding by that execrable traffic. Let us hope that we are not to see it revived under another name. Let us hope that the Planter party will no longer exercise an influence, not merely to be deplored, but to be reprobated, over certain potentates with whom we are in alliance, and of whom I wish to speak with the greatest respect; but I grieve to find what I pre-

dicted in the House of Lords last July, that in this ridiculous pretext to encourage "the emigration," as it is called, of "free African labourers," which is an attempt to revive the African slave-trade—I grieve to say, and I am surprised to find, that what I then predicted has been more than verified, and that the innocent, and useful, and civilising commerce of Africa, is for the present suspended by that speculation. I hope and trust that there will speedily be an end to it; but I could not have left Liverpool without lifting up my voice to denounce that which I call, not an abomination, far from it, but a delusion prevailing elsewhere.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY.

At a "strictly private" meeting of the Orange Lodges at Dublin, last week, which lasted three days, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That this Grand Lodge feel it to be most bounded upon them (when a greater meeting of the members of the Grand Lodge has taken place than at any time since the reorganisation of the institution) to record the unabated and decided attachment of the members of the Grand Lodge to the Orange institution.

They believe that at no former period of its history was it so clearly their duty to uphold its principles, to defend its rights, and to employ it for the legitimate, loyal, and benevolent purposes of its organisation.

And they desire to glorify God for many marked tokens of his divine favour in the great increase of members, in the judgment pronounced upon recent proceedings by a discerning public, and in the evident influence exercised by the institution in every part of the British empire.

The conference closed on Thursday. A monster address to the people of Ireland against the Irish Chancellor and Government adopted by the Grand Lodge has since been public in the *Warder*. The Grand Lodge stands adjourned to the 2nd of December, when the whole subject will be again brought under consideration with a view to future action. It is said that an address to the Throne itself is contemplated, and that, in the event of the Prime Minister refusing to lay it before the Queen, certain noble lords (Roden, Farnham, Enniskillen, and Dungannon) will take the matter in hand, and insist upon their constitutional right to bring the grievances of their Orange brethren under the notice of royalty. The House of Commons is also to be stirred up, and an inquiry is to be demanded into all the circumstances connected with the Belfast Commission.

Lord Dungannon, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Antrim, has pronounced an elaborate defence of that institution against the "recent ukase" of the Irish Chancellor. He intimates that a petition to Parliament, or an appeal to the Prime Minister, or a memorial to the Queen, will be resorted to by the Orange body. At the close of his speech, he said: He had reason to know that a very strong feeling existed with regard to the matter abroad. He was told by a member of Parliament—"I never was an Orangeman; but so outrageous do I consider these proceedings, that I for one will join the institution." Looking at all those circumstances, he thought that what was intended for their destruction would turn out for their increased prosperity.

LADY FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following letter from Captain M'Clintock to Mr. John Barrow, F.R.S., has been published this week. It will be read with interest:—

Yacht *Fox*, lat. 71 deg., off Cape Cranston; closed at Uppernavik, August 6.

My Dear Barrow,—Although I have but little news to relate, I am sure you will be none the less rejoiced to hear from the poor little *Fox*. Here she is off Cape Cranston, in lat. 71 deg., having on board an Esquimaux and ten very fine dogs obtained at Disco. She also is complete with coals, having filled up at the coal cliffs in Waigat Strait. I have sent home one of my crew, who proved to be consumptive, and having proved the others pretty well, I can answer for their soundness and willing cheerfulness. We get on admirably—exactly as in the old *Intrepid*. At Lively I saw two whaler captains, whose ships were crushed in Melville Bay last June. They seemed to think I should not experience any difficulty. I cannot find that we have forgotten anything, great as was the hurry of sailing. We are very comfortable; our provisions are most excellent. The *Fox* sails well, but steams slowly in consequence of the screw being too small. As she gets lighter she will go better, I have tried her among the ice, and find that her sharp bow readily opens a passage where a bluff one would knock in vain.

I did not stop at Atonkerdluk, where the fossil wood and leaves are, so have none to bring home for your friend.

I write by this opportunity to beg that the Admiralty may grant to my crew upon their return, if successful, that their time for pension may be allowed to count. I am most fortunate in my officers and crew; all deserve my praise alike.

Aug. 6.—Blowing strong from the southward. Hove to off Uppernavik. We have got thirty dogs, and are about to proceed on our voyage, so I must end rather hastily.—Yours very sincerely,

F. L. M'CLINTOCK.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Thwaites, with a deputation from the Metropolitan Board of Works, waited upon Sir Benjamin Hall on Thursday, and explained to him the objections of the Board to the plan of main drainage devised by his referees. The great objections were, that the referees required the Metropolitan Board to deal with an area extending beyond the Metropolitan boundary, and to carry the sewers to a point far beyond its limits; measures which would involve a frightful expense, and impose upon the ratepayers far more than their due share. Mr. Thwaites complained on behalf of the Board, that it has not the

power to execute improvements on so large a scale. Sir Benjamin, in reply, seemed to insist that it is the duty of the Board to do whatever is necessary to purify the Thames, and to do it effectually, no matter what the expense may be. He made light of the financial difficulty. The rateable value of the metropolis is 12,000,000*l.* sterling; if the Board raised 5,000,000*l.* at five per cent. for fifty years, they would require a rate of less than 5*d.*; if at four per cent., of 4*d.* in the pound. Mr. Thwaites said, the Board could not raise the money without Government aid. Sir Benjamin Hall said, that was a question for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Thwaites—"Am I to understand that in your opinion the outfall ought to be at Sea Reach?" Sir B. Hall—"Yes." Mr. Thwaites said it was impossible to doubt that Sea Reach was the best outfall; but then it was said the metropolis ought to be charged with it, while the Board was thoroughly convinced that it ought not. Was it the opinion of Sir Benjamin that Parliament would not contribute towards the expense? Sir B. Hall—"Yes." Mr. Thwaites—"Then there is an end; and we are to expend 1,500,000*l.* more money than is required by the wants of the metropolis." Sir Benjamin promised that he would accompany a deputation of the Board to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to a guaranteed loan.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—FIRST DIVISION.—Marcus Nathan Adler, University; George John Allen, Spring Hill; Edward Lucas Asher, University; William Bates, Queen's, Birmingham; Samuel Hesse Behrend, University; William Henry Bell, Spring Hill; Philip Binet, New; Edward Ernest Bowen, Trinity, Cambridge; Alfred Joseph Buss, King's; Joseph Samuel Carstairs, University; Alexander Charnley, Stoneyhurst; Charles Clarke, Horton; Joseph Dare, University and Manchester New; William Levertton and Donaldson, King's; Joseph Englestone, University; Richard Eccles, University; Talfourd Ely, University; Thomas Gasquoine, Lancashire Independent; William Schenwick Gilbert, King's; Joseph Gill, Royal Belfast Acad. Inst.; Samuel Hague, Owens; Farrier Herschell, University; Fred. Hutchins, Owens; Alex. Mackennal, Hackney Theol. Semin.; Chas. Mansford, University; Silas Mead, Regent's-park; Henry Joseph Mechelen, University; John Murphy, St. Gregory's, Downside; John Horne Payne, University; Henry Spicer, New; Andrew Thomson, University; Charles Barnes Upton, Manchester New and University; Walter Charles Venning, University; Josiah William White, Wesley, Sheffield; John Wilson, King's; John Wood, Wesley, Sheffield; Alexander Waugh Young, University; Edward Edwin Pinches, University; Newton Price, Trinity, Dublin; John Lenton Pulling, University; Petre Pantia Ralli, King's; John Francis Rotton, New; George Henry Rouse, Regent's park; Reuben Saward, Regent's park; Edmund Rogers Shaw, Wesley, Sheffield; Terence Alexander Snow, St. Gregory's Downside.

SECOND DIVISION.—Warner Atkinson, University; Josiah Baines, University; Percy Bakewell, University and Manchester New; Jas. Christie, New; Jno. Thos. Davies, Spring Hill; J. Dunstan, University; C. Godfrey, University; Robert Edmund Graves, University; George Heavyside, Manchester New and University; John Henn, Queen's, Birmingham; Alfred George Kemp, Wesley, Sheffield; John Louis Kinton, University; James Alexander McMullen, Queen's, Galway, and T.C.D.; Peter MacOwan, Huddersfield; George Moon, University; Andrew Brown Paton, Spring Hill; Wilmot Horton Trevor Power, University; Richard Rabson, New; Robert Slater, University; Robert Wilson, University.

NEW MAYORS.

ROCHESTER.—Mr. Jesse Thomas, a Conservative.
CHATHAM.—Mr. G. H. Windeyer, a Conservative (High Constable).

SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. John White (re-elected).

PLYMOUTH.—Mr. Richard Hicks, a Liberal.

DEVONPORT.—Mr. Michael Scott, paymaster, R.N., a Conservative.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Alderman Ivie Mackie.

SALFORD.—Mr. Alderman Harvey.

OXFORD.—Mr. Alderman Grubb. Mr. Grubb is the third Dissenter that has been successively elected to the office of chief magistrate of this city.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. R. T. Heape, wool merchant. Mr. Jacob Bright would have been re-elected, but for his disinclination to serve a second year.

LEICESTER.—Mr. Joseph Underwood (re-elected).

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. James Holme, the Conservative candidate for the municipal chair, was elected by a majority of five votes over Mr. Alderman W. Preston, the nominee of the Liberal party—the votes numbering 32 and 27 respectively.

BIRMINGHAM.—John Ratchiff, Esq. (re-elected.)

PRESTON.—Mr. John Humber.

BRIGHTON.—Mr. Alderman Burrows.

HAVERFORDWEST.—W. Rees, Esq.; Sheriff, Charles Saies, Esq. Both Dissenters.

BRISTOL.—J. A. Cooke, Esq.

CANTERBURY.—Mr. Thomas Norman Wightwick, a Conservative.

LEEDS.—Mr. Alderman Peter Fairbairn.

HALIFAX.—Mr. Thomas Selby Walsh.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Alderman C. Atkinson.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Josiah Radcliffe (re-elected).

WAKEFIELD.—Mr. Thomas Mark Carter, brewer.

DERBY.—Mr. John Gilbert Crompton.

BOLTON.—Mr. William Mackant, Gilnow.

BRADFORD.—Alderman Henry Brown (re-elected).

YORK.—Mr. Alderman Wood (Lord Mayor).

GLASGOW.—Mr. Andrew Gilbraith (Lord Provost).

COLCHESTER.—Mr. Alderman Duncan.

IPSWICH.—Mr. E. Goddard.

PLYMOUTH.—Mr. Richard Hicks.

DEVONPORT.—Mr. R. M. Watson (re-elected).

Court, Official, and Personal News.

At a Privy Council held in Windsor Castle on Wednesday, it was ordered that Parliament should be prorogued from the 6th instant to the 17th December. Earl Ducie was sworn in as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester. The Earl of Clarendon and Earl Granville had audience of the Queen.

On Monday the Prince of Wales commenced his seventeenth year, so that he only lacks two years of the age at which members of the Royal Family of England attain their majority. The event was observed at Windsor with the customary honours—military salutes and parades, ringing of bells, &c. There was the usual parade of troops at Windsor in the Home Park. After the review the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe went out shooting.

The Duchess of Kent paid her Majesty an early visit.

The French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny have returned to London after an absence of some duration in Paris.

The Bishop of London has been appointed Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Before Sir William Gore Ouseley sailed for Central America on Saturday, he was entertained at dinner by Mr. William Brown, the chairman of the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway and the Atlantic Telegraph Companies. It is stated that Sir William has full powers to settle "the Central American question."

The Gazette contains an order in Council removing the prohibition upon the exportation of horns, hoofs, bones, hides of cattle, fodder, &c., from the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic.

The Government has granted a pension of 30*l.* a year to the mother of the late Mr. Hugh Miller.

On Thursday a deputation from the British Association for the Advancement of Science had an interview with the Earl of Clarendon, to represent to the Government the importance of sending a vessel to survey the entrance to the Zambesi river, in South Africa, and to ascend the same as far as practicable for navigation. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—Rev. Dr. Lloyd (president of the British Association), Rev. Dr. Robinson, Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Macgregor Laird, and General Sabine. The Rev. Dr. Livingstone accompanied the deputation.

Mr. Justice Cresswell will be the Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, but, inasmuch as the Acts by which the new Court is created do not come into operation before the commencement of the next year, no actual appointment can take place immediately. As yet, therefore, there is no vacancy among the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the statements made by some journals as to the probable successor of Mr. Justice Cresswell in that Court are, to say the least, premature.—*Globe*.

Miscellaneous News.

THE LEVIATHAN.—On Saturday, the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the *Leviathan*. They were engaged some time in examining the ship and the machinery and general arrangements for launching her. In the course of the morning a survey was made of the cradles on which the monster vessel sits, with a view of setting at rest the doubt that had been expressed as to their injured condition, but not the least failure, defect, or injury to either the cradles or the ways was discovered. The ship sits as even and fair as she did on the morning of the attempted launch. At low water, on Saturday, gangs of labourers were engaged in clearing the ways of the mud which the tides had left on them, but this in no way impaired the solidity of the work. It has been stated that another attempt might be made to launch her at the next spring tide, on the 17th inst., but the operation has been definitely postponed until the 2nd December. John Donovan, one of the four men so severely hurt at the windlass, died on Friday morning of his injuries in Poplar Hospital. The three others are going on more favourably. Stacey, who received a fracture of the leg, also sustained a severe blow on the lower part of the abdomen. One of the men states that he was thrown full eighteen feet in the air by the crank. The change of the ship's name was only determined on the day previous to the attempted launch. The inquest on Donovan was held on Tuesday. After hearing Mr. Brunel's evidence and that of several other witnesses, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, caused by the deceased's own imprudence."

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHAPEL.—A startling instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred on Monday evening week at Bath. It was the weekly prayer-meeting of the members of Argyll Chapel, over the congregation of which the late Rev. W. Jay, the eminent Independent minister, has presided for between fifty and sixty years. Mr. R. P. Lemon, one of the deacons of the chapel, had just engaged in prayer, and the congregation were about to sing a hymn, when it was observed that Mr. Lemon still remained leaning upon the table in the communion pew at which he knelt while praying. As he did

not rise some of those near him touched him, but, as this had no effect, an effort was made to rouse him, when it was discovered that he was dead. As may be supposed, the most intense excitement was occasioned by this discovery, Mr. Lemon having been for many years a most active member of the chapel. The painful news soon spread throughout the city, in which Mr. Lemon was well known and highly respected, both as a tradesman and a member of the Town Council, to which he had been re-elected for the ward of St. James the same day. The deceased gentleman was fifty-six years of age. His body was at once removed to his residence on the North-parade, where it was received by his surprised and sorrowing wife and family. Disease of the heart is supposed to have been the cause of death.

A POPULAR PREACHER.—The following description of Mr. Bellew, the well-known preacher, who comes as an insolvent debtor before the County Court judge at Canterbury on the 13th inst., is a curiosity in its way:—"John Chippindall Montesquieu Higgin (from the year 1846 having assumed his maternal name of Bellew, also sued, committed, and detained as John Chippindall Montesquieu Bellew), formerly of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, Oxfordshire, undergraduate, then of King-street, St. James's, Middlesex, then of Fernacres-cottage, Fulmer-common, near Slough, Bucks, gentleman, in no profession or employ, then of Southgate, Middlesex, then of Eastbourne, Sussex, then of Worcester, Worcestershire, clerk in holy orders, then of Proscot, Lancashire, clerk as aforesaid, then of Albert-terrace, Bayswater, Middlesex, then for three months living on board the *Hotespur* ship, en route for the East Indies, then of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, East Indies, chaplain in the service of the Hon. East India Company, and for a few days while there having an exhibition descriptive of Nineveh, and lecturing thereon, then for three months living on board, first, the *Hindostan*, and afterwards the *Vectis* ship, proceeding from Calcutta to England, then of Glencoe-house, St. John's-wood, and afterwards of 2, Marlborough-terrace, St. John's-wood, then of 25, Thurlow-square, Brompton, all in Middlesex; assistant-minister of St. Philip's Church, Regent-street, Middlesex, aforesaid, also author of two volumes of sermons, and next and late of the Rose Inn, Canterbury, Kent, same calling, a prisoner in the gaol of Canterbury, in the county of Kent."

LORD FITZARDINGE'S WILL.—The *Bristol Mercury* says:—"With regard to the late Earl Fitzardinge's Will some particulars have transpired. The property almost in its entirety, so far as any member of the family is concerned, passes to Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley. We believe we are right in saying that none of the younger brothers benefit in any way. Mrs. Barker comes in for a handsome share. She is left 20,000*l.* in cash, an annuity of 1,000*l.*, German-cottage, Cheltenham, the villa she at present holds in that town, and Acton-hall, near Berkeley. To each of her children is left 2,000*l.*, besides a commission in the Rifles for one son and a living in the church for another. Mrs. Bunn's fortunes would seem to have been on the wane, as she only gets 1,000*l.* and 700*l.* per annum. We are told that one condition attached to the bequest of Acton-hall to Mrs. Barker was that she should sell it to Sir Maurice Berkeley if he wished to possess it, and that he has purchased it of her." The *Gloucester Journal* says:—"We understand, also, that the deceased has bequeathed 10,000*l.* to Mr. Moreton Berkeley; a gun, and some other trifles, to Mr. H. Berkeley, M.P.; and his yacht to Mr. Augustus Berkeley, who, it is said, has since sold it. Not a shilling has been left to any of his dependents, high or low, and it may be added that the whole of the household servants at Berkeley Castle have been discharged."

CASE OF TRANSFUSION.—The delicate and interesting operation of transferring blood from one person to another has again been successfully performed by Mr. J. Wheatcroft, surgeon, of Cannock, assisted by Mr. J. Blackford and Mr. Samuel Wheatcroft. The patient was Mrs. Benton, of Cannock. When apparently expiring from loss of blood, about 2*lb.* of blood was transfused from the veins of her husband into her veins, with the happiest result. In a few minutes after, the current of blood began to flow, and the ebbing of life was checked, the circulation being re-established, and deliverance from apparently certain and approaching dissolution secured. The operation was performed on the 25th ult. Mr. Wheatcroft suggests the trial of this operation in the last stage of low typhus and the collapse of Asiatic cholera, when all other means have failed.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER was on Thursday celebrated with more outward show than the Fifth of November has evoked for a long time. Fawkes is now-a-days only a *pis-aller*. The hero of the day was Nana Sahib. The most remarkable of the Guys was a figure five or six times the size of life, dressed up in the most extravagant style of theatrical finery, with a blackened face, and a huge placard on its back, with the words, "Nana Sahib, the murderer of women and children at Cawnpore." At St. Paul's Cathedral there was a special service, and few attendants, but in nine-tenths of the London churches the State service for the Fifth of November was entirely disregarded. The *Western Times* says, of the Exeter demonstration:—"The Cathedral-yard was last night the scene of the accustomed Fifth of November revel. The 'General' was absent; but the work went bravely on. There was some fear expressed that in consequence of his absence the revel would run into riot. But perfect good order prevailed, and the annual demonstration against Puseyism and the popery that is now becoming aggressive, was made in excel-

lent heart and the best of temper. The bonfire pile was seventeen feet high. It was built up with 960 fagots, and a large number of *moots* (tree roots). The blaze was magnificent. We had no settled pageant this year, no local character to show up to public contempt by the lurid light of this historical flame. The city Puseyites have settled down into general contempt: so young Exeter lets them alone."

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOL FOR ORPHANS.—The first anniversary dinner of this institution took place at the London Tavern on Thursday evening. Mr. Charles Dickens occupied the chair, and among those present were Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Roupell, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, and Mr. Samuel Morley. The toast of the evening was proposed by the chairman in a characteristic and humorous speech, in the course of which he stated that since the establishment of the school, four years ago, forty-five children have been clothed, maintained, and educated, while there is a reserve fund of nearly 14,000*l.* In the course of his speech he said:—"You do not need to be told that five-and-forty children can form but a very small proportion of the orphan and necessitous children of those who have been entrusted with the wholesale trades and manufactures of the United Kingdom; you do not require to be informed that the house at New-cross, rented for a small term of years, in which the schools are at present established, can afford but the most imperfect accommodation for such a breadth of design. To carry this great work through the two remaining degrees of better and best there must be more work, more co-operation—more friends, more money. Then be the friends, and give the money. (Cheers and laughter.) A number of other toasts were afterwards given, and at the close it was announced that donations and subscriptions to the amount of 2,400*l.* had been received."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The parliamentary return just issued of the number and nature of the accidents and injuries to life and property which have occurred on all the railways open for traffic in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June in the present year shows a grand total of 108 persons killed (only 21 of them being passengers) and 353 injured. The numbers in the corresponding half year of 1856 were 126 killed and 105 injured. Of the passengers killed in the six months of 1857 there were 13 killed from "accidents to trains," and thus from "causes beyond their own control," whilst 295 were injured from similar causes. Of this number 12 were killed and 62 injured by one collision, namely, that on the South-Eastern Railway, which occurred on the 28th of June; whilst 207 persons were injured by another collision, namely, on the 27th of June, upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. 8 passengers have also been killed owing to their own misconduct or want of caution. 10 servants of the companies have been killed from causes beyond their own control, and 34 in consequence of their own fault or carelessness. 11 persons walking over level crossings, and 27 trespassers have been killed. In the corresponding six months of last year the number of passengers killed was only 8, and 66 passengers injured. In the six months of this year, 21 passengers, as above-mentioned, were killed, and 304 passengers injured.

REPRESENTATION OF READING.—In anticipation of a vacancy in the representation of this borough by the elevation of Sir Henry Keating to the judicial bench, the Nonconformist body are considering the expediency of inviting Mr. Edward Miall to come forward as a candidate. The Dissenters are very strong in Reading, and if they combine they can return Mr. Miall without much difficulty. No other person has yet been named as a probable candidate. —*Morning Post.*

"THE NEW SWEEPER BRIGADE," organised by the Shoe Black Society to sweep the crossings about the City and East end of London started on Friday from their head-quarters at Whitechapel for their different stations about the metropolis. The lads are dressed in a blue coat, and wear on their arms a badge with the words "Public Sweeper," they also wear a pouch over their shoulder to carry their food and money.

VOLUNTARY STARVATION OF A MURDERER.—Baker, the unhappy man, who about twelve days previously murdered his sweetheart, Helen Hatfield, at Beverley, died about six o'clock on Wednesday morning, after having endured great pain. He had determined not to take anything to eat, and this resolution he kept, and was literally starved to death. On Thursday afternoon the inquest was held at Beverley over his body, when the jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."

THE FREE LENDING LIBRARY AT OXFORD was opened on Thursday. Many persons at once availed themselves of the opportunity by subscribing to the rules of the institution, which require the security of two burgesses. The library contains upwards of 800 volumes.

Poetry.

SONNET ON HUMAN LIFE.

What art thou, mystery of mysteries,
Toiling o'er this bright earth with weary tread,
Spoiling her treasures for thy daily bread,
Then sadly going hence with tears and cries?
Whence comest thou, what are thy destinies?
A spark uprising from the voiceless gloom,
And downward falling to the silent tomb,
A light between two dark eternities.
Thou risest like a momentary gleam
Behind the vast untravell'd mountain's brow,
A troubled vision of the sleeping past;
And with confused murmurs, like a dream,
Into the silence of the night dost grow,
Saying not what thou art or what thou wast.

W. K.

Literature.

Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa.

By DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D., D.C.L. With Portrait, Maps, and numerous Illustrations. London: John Murray.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S *Travels and Researches*, at last! We will not pause on the threshold. Our readers are eager for a glimpse of the interior;—not our opinions about the book, but some of the facts of the book itself, are desired by them. If we had ever so much to say of the man—every inch a man—who has performed the greatest geographical feat of modern times,—of the scientific endowments, the religious virtues, and the missionary heroism, of the once Glasgow cotton-spinner, now Doctor of Civil Laws, of the University of Oxford, who has made a discovery for which ages have waited, and so has opened up a continent to commerce, to civilization, and to Christianity,—and were we to wax ever so eloquent in his praise, or to become ever so profound in forecasting the effects, immediate and remote, of his explorations,—we should only waste our thought and our time, and gain to ourselves a character for self-obtrusiveness and dense stupidity. We shall, therefore, just simply say, that this book proves to be, as was expected, a book of more general, of more various, and, in many respects, of a deeper kind of interest, than any recent work from the English press,—high among the highest volumes of scientific travel,—rich among the richest stories of remarkable adventure,—moving and suggestive beyond most records of missionary labour that have seen the light. If, hereafter, we desire to say something on Dr. Livingstone's researches, relatively to commerce with Africa, and the missionary enterprise, we hope our readers will then gratefully remember our present forbearance.

Dr. Livingstone, acting on the suggestion of friends, commences with a short account of his own origin and early life. On arriving at the commencement of his African labours, he forbears to write of what Mr. Moffat's book has made generally known, as to the Bechuana country and Christian effort there. Two chapters relate to his residence at Kuruman, Lepelole, and Kolobeng. The remaining six hundred and more pages of the work contain the narrative of three journeys from Kolobeng, which yielded the discovery of Lake Ngami, and of the river Zambesi; and of the now famous journeys from the Cape of Good Hope to Loanda on the West Coast, and thence, across the continent, down the river Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. So much for the distribution of the contents of the volume.

Dr. Livingstone's great-grandfather fell at Culloden,—his grandfather was in early life a small farmer in Ulva, one of the Hebrides, but subsequently removed to Blantyre cotton-manufactory, on the Clyde, that he might the better provide for his family. The father of the traveller was "a small tea-dealer";—he "reared his children in connexion with the Kirk of Scotland," but afterwards left it, and was for twenty years a deacon of an Independent church at Hamilton;—he gave his children a "continuously consistent pious example";—and died in February, 1856. His son says:—"I was at the time on my way below Zumbo, expecting no greater pleasure in this country than sitting by our cottage fire and telling him my travels." Here are some of life's beginnings depicted:—

FIRST EDUCATION.

"At the age of ten I was put into the factory as a 'piecer,' to aid by my earnings in lessening my mother's anxiety. With a part of my first week's wages I purchased Ruddiman's 'Rudiments of Latin,' and pursued the study of that language for many years afterwards, with unabated ardour, at an evening school which met between the hours of eight and ten. The dictionary part of my labours was followed up till twelve o'clock, or later, if my mother did not interfere by jumping up and snatching the books out of my hands. I had to be back in the factory by six in the morning, and continue my work, with intervals for breakfast and dinner, till eight o'clock at night. I read in this way many of the classical authors, and knew Virgil and Horace better at sixteen than I do now. Our schoolmaster—happily still alive—was supported in part by the company; he was attentive and kind, and so moderate in his charges, that all who wished for education might have obtained it. Many availed themselves of the privilege; and some of my school-fellows now rank in position far above what they ever appeared likely to come to when in the village school."

In his early reading, the young Livingstone "devoured everything" he could lay hands on, "except novels." "Scientific works and books of travel" were his "especial delight,"—not without pain to his good father, who would rather have seen him pore over the "Cloud of Witnesses" and the "Fourfold State," and who gave the boy his last flogging for refusing to read Wilberforce's "Practical Christianity"! This repugnance to religious reading was afterwards cured by Dr. Dick's well-known works; and a religious change in character soon followed. It was for the spiri-

tual nature such a change, says the author, "as might be supposed to take place were it possible to cure a case of 'colour blindness.'" In the glow of youthful devotion, he consecrated his life "to the alleviation of human misery," and desired, on consideration, to be "a pioneer of Christianity in China"; and to become qualified for that enterprise. "set himself to obtain a medical education." His "first medical work" was that "extraordinary old work on astrological medicine, Cuipeper's *Herbal*." This led him to study plants, in which he was further aided by a book on Lanarkshire botany; and limited as his time was, he soon "found opportunities to scour the whole countryside, 'collecting simples.'" But on the "profundities of astrology" his studies were "deeper and more anxious"; and he "got as far into that abyss of fantasies as his guide said he dared to lead him": and when "selling soul and body to the devil" loomed on him as "the price of unfathomable knowledge of the stars," happily, it was voluntarily foregone! On one of the exploratory tours in search of "simples," Livingstone got his first practical lesson in geology, "with wonder and delight," in a limestone quarry; although the quarryman had no theory for the presence of shells in rocks, but that "when God made the rocks, he made the shells in them"! How study proceeded, the following passages tell—(the italics are ours):—

COTTON-SPINNING AND COLLEGE STUDIES.

"My reading while at work was carried on by placing the book on a portion of the spinning jenny, so that I could catch sentence after sentence as I passed at my work; I thus kept up a pretty constant study undisturbed by the roar of the machinery. To this part of my education I owe my present power of so completely abstracting the mind from surrounding noises, so as to read and write with perfect comfort amidst the play of children or the dancing and songs of savages. . . . The toil of cotton-spinning, to which I was promoted in my nineteenth year, was excessively severe on a slim loose-jointed lad, but it was well paid for; and it enabled me to support myself while attending medical and Greek classes in winter, also the divinity lectures of Dr. Wardlaw, by working with my hands in summer. I never received a farthing of aid from any one, and should have accomplished my object of going to China as a medical missionary in the course of time by my own efforts, had not some friends advised my joining the London Missionary Society, on account of its perfectly unsectarian character. . . . It was not without a pang that I offered myself, for it was not quite agreeable to one accustomed to work his own way to become in a measure dependent on others. . . . Having finished the medical curriculum and presented a thesis on a subject which required the use of the stethoscope for its diagnosis, I unwittingly procured for myself an examination rather more severe and prolonged than usual among examining bodies. The reason was, that between me and the examiners a slight difference of opinion existed as to whether this instrument could do what was asserted. The wiser plan would have been to have no opinion of my own. However, I was admitted a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. . . . But though now qualified for my original plan, the opium war was then raging, and it was deemed inexpedient for me to proceed to China. . . . Another inviting field was opening out through the labours of Mr. Moffat, and I was induced to turn my thoughts to Africa."

We need not remark on this picture of a self-reliant, powerful, noble nature, emerging from obscurity and disadvantages, and taking, by dint of its inherent energy, and with God's grace, its own fitting and high place in life and the world;—nor need we moralize on what these facts will suggest to the pious, as to the ways by which God leads men to his service, and appoints them, above all their choosing, the fields of labour in which he will be with them, and be honoured by them. Africa, not China, being at length before Livingstone's mind, he occupied some time in additional theological study in England, and in 1840 proceeded to Cape Town, and thence to the interior, in which he has spent the following sixteen years of his life, in medical and missionary labour. We could not think it good for our readers, that we should pass by these personal notices,—they help greatly our knowledge of the man whose fortunes we are to follow,—and they are another interesting and fine instance of "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." But now we are fairly entered on the African continent; and Dr. Livingstone must speak almost entirely for himself. Kuruman having been reached, he set forth northwards, in search of a suitable locality for a mission station in the Bachuena country. On a second journey, with this object, an occurrence took place "concerning which (says Dr. Livingstone) I have frequently been questioned in England, and which, but for the importunities of friends, I meant to have kept in store to tell my grandchildren when in my dotage." It is meet commencement of African adventure:—

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A LION.

"The Bakatla of the village Mabotsa were much troubled by lions, which leaped into their cattle-pens by night, and destroyed their cows. They

even attacked the herds in open day. This was so unusual an occurrence that the people believed that they were bewitched—'given,' as they said, 'into the power of the lions by a neighbouring tribe.' They went once to attack the animals, but, being rather a cowardly people compared to Bechuana in general on such occasions, they returned without killing any. It is well known that if one in a troop of lions is killed, the others take the hint and leave that part of the country. So the next time the herds were attacked, I went with the people, in order to encourage them to rid themselves of the annoyance by killing one of the marauders. We found the lions on a small hill about a quarter of a mile in length, and covered with trees. A circle of men was formed round it, and they gradually closed up, ascending pretty near to each other. Being down below on the plain with a native school-master, named Mebalwe, a most excellent man, I saw one of the lions sitting on a piece of rock within the now enclosed circle of men. Mebalwe fired at him before I could, and the ball struck the rock on which the animal was sitting. He bit at the spot struck, as a dog does at a stick or stone thrown at him; then leaping away, broke through the opening circle and escaped unhurt. The men were afraid to attack him, perhaps on account of their belief in witchcraft. When the circle was re-formed, we saw two other lions in it; but we were afraid to fire lest we should strike the men, and they allowed the beasts to burst through also. If the Bakatla had acted according to the custom of the country, they would have speared the lions on their attempt to get out. Seeing we could not get them to kill one of the lions, we bent our footsteps towards the village; in going round the end of the hill, however, I saw one of the beasts sitting on a piece of rock as before, but this time he had a little bush in front. Being about thirty yards off, I took a good aim at his body through the bush, and fired both barrels into it. The men then cried out, 'He is shot, he is shot!' Others cried, 'He has been shot by another man, too; let us go to him!' I did not see any one else shoot at him, but I saw the lion's tail erect in anger behind the bush, and turning to the people said, 'Stop a little till I load again.' When in the act of ramming down the bullets I heard a shout. Starting and looking half round, I saw the lion just in the act of springing upon me. I was upon a little height. He caught my shoulder as he sprang; and we both came to the ground together. Growling horribly close to my ear, he shook me as a terrier dog does a rat. The shock produced a stupor similar to that which seems to be felt by a mouse after the first shake of the cat. It caused a sort of dreaminess, in which there was no sense of pain nor feeling of terror, though quite conscious of all that was happening. It was like what patients, partially under the influence of chloroform, describe, who see all the operation, but feel not the knife. This singular condition was not the result of any mental process. The shock annihilated fear, and allowed no sense of horror in looking round at the beast. This peculiar state is probably produced in all animals killed by the carnivora; and, if so, is a merciful provision by our benevolent Creator for lessening the pain of death. Turning round to relieve myself of the weight, as he had one paw on the back of my head, I saw his eyes directed to Mebalwe, who was trying to shoot him at a distance of ten or fifteen yards. His gun, a flint one, missed fire in both barrels. The lion immediately left me, and attacking Mebalwe, bit his thigh. Another man, whose life I had saved before, after he had been tossed by a buffalo, attempted to spear the lion while he was biting Mebalwe. He left Mebalwe and caught this man by the shoulder, but at that moment the bullets he had received took effect, and he fell down dead. The whole was the work of a few moments, and must have been his paroxysm of dying rage. In order to take out the charm from him, the Bakatla on the following day made a huge bonfire over the carcass, which was declared to be that of the largest lion they had ever seen. Besides crunching the bone into splinters, he left eleven teeth-wounds on the upper part of my arm. A wound from this animal's tooth resembles a gun-shot wound: it is generally followed by a great deal of sloughing and discharge, and pains are felt in the part periodically ever afterwards. I had on a tartan jacket on the occasion, and I believe that it wiped off all the virus from the teeth that pierced the flesh, for my two companions in this affray have both suffered from the peculiar pains, while I have escaped with only the inconvenience of a false joint in my limb."

We pass by the account of Dr. Livingstone's residence with the Bakwain people, or Bachuanas, and of the conversion of the chief Sechele,—and of the ideas and customs of the people, amongst whom he secluded himself for six months, that he might learn their language, manners, and laws,—and of the oppression and cruelty of the Boers, whose hostility finally was manifested in the destruction of the Kolobeng mission station, and occasioned Dr. Livingstone to go forth a wanderer. In an amusing sketch of "African housekeeping," Dr. Livingstone gives us the following account of—

FROGS, ANTELOPES, AND BEETLES—RECOMMENDED TO FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND ITALY.

"An article of which our children partook with eagerness was a very large frog, called *Matlamétlo*. These enormous frogs, which, when cooked, look like chickens, are supposed by the natives to fall down from thunder-clouds, because after a heavy thunder-shower, the pools, which are filled and retain water a few days, become instantly alive with

this loud-croaking pugnacious game. This phenomenon takes place in the driest parts of the desert, and in places where to an ordinary observer, there is not a sign of life. Having been once benighted in a district of the Kalahari, where there was no prospect of our getting water for our cattle for a day or two, I was surprised to hear in the fine still evening the croaking of frogs. Walking out until I was certain that the musicians were between me and our fire, I found that they could be merry on nothing else but a prospect of rain. From the Bushman, I afterwards learned that the *Matlamétlo* makes a hole at the root of certain bushes, and there ensconces himself during the months of drought. As he seldom emerges, a large variety of spider takes advantage of the hole, and makes its web across the orifice. He is thus furnished with a window and screen gratis; and no one but a Bushman would think of searching beneath a spider's web for a frog. They completely eluded my search on the occasion referred to; and as they rush forth into the hollows, filled by the thunder-shower, while the rain is actually falling, and the Bechuana are conversing under their skin garments, the sudden chorus struck up simultaneously from all sides seems to indicate a descent from the clouds. The presence of these *Matlamétlos* in the desert, in a time of drought, was rather a disappointment, for I had been accustomed to suppose that the note was always emitted by them when they were chin-deep in water. Their music was always regarded in other spots as the most pleasant sound that met the ear after crossing portions of the thirsty desert; and I could fully appreciate the sympathy shown for these animals by *Æsop*, himself an African, in his fable of the 'Boys and the Frogs.' It is remarkable, that attempts have not been made to any extent to domesticate some of the noble and useful creatures of Africa in England. The *Eland*, which is the most magnificent of all antelopes, would grace the parks of our nobility more than deer. This animal, from the excellence of its flesh, would be appropriate to our own country; and, as there is also a splendid esculent frog, nearly as large as a chicken, it would no doubt tend to perpetuate the present alliance, if we made a gift of that to France. The *Scavenger beetle* is one of the most useful of all insects, as it effectually answers the object indicated by the name. Where they abound, as at Kuruman, the villages are sweet and clean, for no sooner are animal excretions dropped than, attracted by the scent, the scavengers are heard come booming up the wind. They roll away the droppings of cattle at once, in round pieces often as large as billiard balls; and when they reach a place proper by its softness for the deposit of their eggs, and the safety of their young, they dig the soil out from beneath the ball, till they have quite let it down and covered it: then they lay their eggs within the mass. While the larvæ are growing they devour the inside of the ball before coming above ground to begin the world for themselves. The beetles with their gigantic balls look like Atlas with the world on his back; only they go backwards, and, with their heads down, push with their hind legs, as if a boy should roll a snowball with his legs, while standing on his head. As we recommend the *eland* to John Bull, and the gigantic frog to France, we can confidently recommend this beetle to the dirty Italian towns, and our own Sanitary Commissioners."

When Dr. Livingstone determined to cross the Kalahari Desert in search of Lake Ngami, the situation of which had been pointed out by natives, correctly as it proves, for half a century at least, he obtained as his companions two gentlemen, "enamoured of African hunting and African discovery," Messrs. Oweil and Murray; the former leaving a high position in India with a view to extend geographical knowledge, and generously undertaking the entire expenses of the guides to the expedition. The desert they crossed is thus generally described:—

FEATURES OF THE KALAHARI DESERT.

"It has been called a desert simply because it contains no running water, and very little water in wells. It is by no means destitute of vegetation and inhabitants, for it is covered with grass and a great variety of creeping plants; besides which there are large patches of bushes and even of trees. It is remarkably flat, but intersected in different parts by the beds of ancient rivers; and prodigious herds of certain antelopes, which require little or no water, roam over the trackless plains. In general the soil is light-coloured soft sand, nearly pure silica. The beds of the ancient rivers contain much alluvial soil; and as that is baked hard by the burning sun, rain-water stands in pools in some of them for several months in the year. . . . The number of plants which have tuberous roots is very great; and their structure is intended to supply nutriment and moisture when during the long droughts they can be obtained nowhere else. Here we have an example of a plant not generally tuber-bearing, becoming so under circumstances where that appendage is necessary to act as a reservoir for preserving its life; and the same thing occurs in Angola to a species of grape-bearing vine, which is so furnished for the same purpose. The plant to which I at present refer is one of the cucurbitaceæ which bears a small scarlet-coloured eatable cucumber. Another plant, named *Leroshúa*, is a blessing to the inhabitants of the desert. We see a small plant with linear leaves, and a stalk not thicker than a crow's quill; on digging down a foot or eighteen inches beneath, we come to a tuber often as large as the head of a young child; when the rind is removed, we find it to be a mass of cellular tissue, filled with fluid much like that in a young turnip. Owing to the depth beneath

the soil at which it is found, it is generally deliciously cool and refreshing. . . . But the most surprising plant of the desert is the 'Kengwe or Kéme' (*Cucumis Caffer*), the water-melon. In years when more than the usual quantity of rain falls, vast tracts of country are literally covered with these melons. . . . The animals of every sort and name, including man, rejoice in the rich supply. The elephant, true lord of the forest, revels in this fruit, and so do the different species of rhinoceros, although naturally so diverse in their choice of pasture. The various kinds of antelopes feed on them with equal avidity, and lions, hyenas, jackals, and mice, all seem to know and appreciate the common blessing."

THE BAKALAHARI PEOPLE.

"The human inhabitants consist of Bushmen and Bakalahari. The former are probably the aborigines of the southern part of the continent, the latter the remnants of the first emigration of Bechuana. The Bushmen live in the desert from choice, the Bakalahari from compulsion, and both possess an intense love of liberty. The Bushmen are exceptions in language, race, habits, and appearance. They are the only real nomades in the country; they never cultivate the soil, nor rear any domestic animal, save wretched dogs. . . . Generally they possess thin wiry forms, capable of great exertion and severe privation. Many are of low stature, though not dwarfish. The specimens brought to Europe have been selected, like costermongers' dogs, on account of their extreme ugliness; consequently English ideas of the whole tribe are formed in the same way as if the ugliest specimens of the English were exhibited in Africa as characteristic of the entire British nation. That they are like baboons is in some degree true, just as these and other simiae are in some points frightfully human. The Bakalahari are traditionally reported to be the oldest of the Bechuana tribes, and they are said to have possessed enormous herds of the large-horned cattle mentioned by Bruce, until they were despoiled of them and driven into the desert by a fresh migration of their own nation. Living ever since on the same plains with the Bushmen, subjected to the same influences of climate, enduring the same thirst, and subsisting on similar food for centuries, they seem to supply a standing proof that locality is not always sufficient to account for difference in races. The Bakalahari retain in undying vigour the Bechuana love for agricultural and domestic animals. They hoe their gardens annually, though often all they can hope for is a supply of melons and pumpkins; and they carefully rear small herds of goats. . . . They are a timid race, and in bodily development often resemble the aborigines of Australia. They have thin legs and arms, and large protruding abdomens, caused by the coarse indigestible food they eat. Their children's eyes lack lustre. I never saw them at play. A few Bechuana may go into a village of Bakalahari, and domineer over the whole with impunity."

Travelling through a flat country covered with bush and rank grass,—passing wells and cattle stations sometimes lovely in the midst of the dry region,—and at other times, finding all around them such perfect sameness, that even the children of the Desert lost their way,—tracking the foot-prints of water-loving animals, until the joyful "meloe" is shouted by the natives,—deceived by the mirage on the salt-pans, into a belief that they saw the lake they sought, with its beautiful haze, its dancing waves, and the reflected trees of its shore, so marvellously real that the loose cattle ran off to the deceitful pools,—they came at length to the river Zouga, ascending which they expected to reach "the broad water." After ninety-six miles along the river-bank, Ngami being still at a distance, they left oxen and waggons, and "made a push for the lake." The chief of the region sent orders to all the people on the river to assist them;—these people being very pacific, never within memory having been known to fight, and, in fact, being "the Quakers of the body politic in Africa." After twelve days from the departure without the waggons, they came to the north-east end of Lake Ngami, and that fine sheet of water was for the first time beheld by the white man. Its circumference is from seventy to a hundred miles;—it is shallow, for a native was seen "punting" his canoe over seven or eight miles of the north-east end. The water is perfectly fresh when the lake is full,—braakish when low. Dr. Livingstone paid due attention to the river-system of the region; and the particulars given are evidently sufficient for those who may follow his steps. Not having effected an intended visit to Sebituane, "the great Chief of the Makololo," through the opposition of a chief who came in their way, the party commenced descending the Zouga.

COMING DOWN THE ZOUGA.

"These are very beautiful, resembling closely many parts of the River Clyde above Glasgow. The formation is soft calcareous tufa, such as forms the bottom of all this basin. The banks are perpendicular on the side to which the water swings, and slopy and grassy on the other. The slopes are selected for the pitfalls designed by the Bayeie to entrap the animals as they come to drink. These are about seven or eight feet deep, three or four feet wide at the mouth, and gradually decrease till they are only about a foot wide at the bottom. The mouth is an oblong square (the only square thing made by the Bechuana, for everything else is round), and the long diameter at the surface

is about equal to the depth. The decreasing width towards the bottom is intended to make the animal wedge himself more firmly in by his weight and struggles. The pitfalls are usually in pairs, with a wall a foot thick left uncut between the ends of each. So that if the beast, when it feels its fore-legs descending, should try to save itself from going in altogether by striding the hind-legs, he would spring forward and leap into the second with a force which ensures the fall of his whole body into the trap. They are covered with great care; all the excavated earth is removed to a distance, so as not to excite suspicion in the minds of the animals. Reeds and grass are laid across the top; above this the sand is thrown, and watered so as to appear exactly like the rest of the spot. Some of our party plumped into these pitfalls more than once, even when in search of them, in order to open them to prevent the loss of our cattle. If an ox sees a hole, he carefully avoids it. And old elephants have been known to precede the herd and whisk off the coverings of the pitfalls on each side all the way down to the water. We have known instances in which the old among these sagacious animals have actually lifted the young out of the trap. The trees which adorn the banks are magnificent. Two enormous baobabs (*Adansonia digitata*), or mowanas, grow near its confluence with the lake, where we took the observations for the latitude (20 deg. 20 min. S.) We were unable to ascertain the longitude of the lake, as our watches were useless; it may be between 22 deg. and 23 deg. E. The largest of the two baobabs was 76 feet in girth. The palmyra appears here and there among trees not met with in the south. The mokuchong or moshoma bears an edible fruit of indifferent quality, but the tree itself would be a fine specimen of arboreal beauty in any part of the world. The trunk is often converted into canoes. The motsouri, which bears a pink plum containing a pleasant acid juice, resembles an orange-tree in its dark evergreen foliage, and a cypress in its form. It was now winter time, and we saw nothing of the Flora. The plants and bushes were dry; but wild indigo abounded, as indeed it does over large tracts of Africa. It is called Mohetolo, or the 'changer,' by the boys, who dye their ornaments of straw with the juice. There are two kinds of cotton in the country, and the Mashona, who convert it into cloth, dye it blue with this plant. We found the elephants in prodigious numbers on the southern bank. They come to drink by night, and after having slaked their thirst—in doing which they throw large quantities of water over themselves, and are heard, while enjoying the refreshment, screaming with delight—they evince their horror of pitfalls by setting off in a straight line to the desert, and never diverge till they are eight or ten miles off. They are smaller here than in the countries further south. At the Limpopo, for instance, they are upwards of twelve feet high; here, only eleven; further north we shall find them nine feet only. The koodoo, or tolo, seemed smaller, too, than those we had been accustomed to see. We saw specimens of the kubaoba, or straight-horned rhinoceros (*R. Onicellii*), which is a variety of the white (*R. simus*); and we found that, from the horn being projected downwards, it did not obstruct the line of vision; so that this species is able to be much more wary than its neighbours."

A second time Dr. L. made this journey to Lake Ngami, with variations of route,—once turning aside to render aid to a party of Englishmen who had been attracted by the discovery of the lake, and had fallen sick of fever; one of whom, an artist, Mr. Alfred Rider, unhappily died before help arrived, leaving behind him an unfinished sketch of the lake, which has been beautifully copied in lithography for the present work. A second time was Dr. L. foiled in attempting to reach Sebituane, and returned home. A third time he set out with his party; and then made acquaintance with the "tsetse districts," where they lost forty-three oxen by the poisonous bite of that queer fly, which is, singular to say, harmless to man and the wild animals, and certainly fatal to the ox, horse, and dog. Having reached the Makololo, and seen Sebituane, they journey onwards; and at some three hundred miles north-west of Lake Ngami, discovered the river Zambesi, in the centre of the continent. "This was a most important point, for that river was not known previously to exist there at all." It was the dry season, and the river at its lowest; yet there was a breadth of from three to six hundred feet of flowing water. The country around is flat, with large ant-hills occasionally,—its vegetation, wild date-trees and palmgras, and in some parts forests of mimosa and mopane. After this great discovery,—which pointed inquiry yet further to the centre of Africa, and excited hopes of "establishing a highway from the coast to the interior,"—Dr. Livingstone returned (not to Kolobeng, but) to the Cape. This was his first visit to civilisation for eleven years. He then decided on sending his wife and children, who had been the companions of his previous journeys, to England; and devoted himself to exploring the country, in search of a healthy district that might prove a centre of civilisation for the hitherto unknown continent of Southern Africa. To the incidents of that last and longest journey we shall return next week.

We find ourselves able to make further room for the following interesting passages, from por-

tions of Dr. Livingstone's book referred to in the above review:—

DESCRIPTION OF A DROUGHT.

In our second year no rain fell. In the third the same extraordinary drought followed. Indeed, not ten inches of water fell during these two years, and the Kolobeng ran dry; so many fish were killed that the hyenas from the whole country round collected to the feast, and were unable to finish the putrid masses. A large old alligator, which had never been known to commit any depredations, was found left high and dry in the mud among the victims. The fourth year was equally unpropitious, the fall of rain being insufficient to bring the grain to maturity. Nothing could be more trying. We dug down in the bed of the river deeper and deeper as the water receded, striving to get a little to keep the fruit trees alive for better times, but in vain. Needles lying out of doors for months did not rust; and a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, used in a galvanic battery, parted with all its water to the air, instead of imbibing more from it, as it would have done in England. The leaves of indigenous trees were all drooping, soft, and shrivelled, though not dead; and those of the mimosa were closed at midday, the same as they are at night. In the midst of this dreary drought, it was wonderful to see those tiny creatures the ants running about with their accustomed vivacity. I put the bulb of a thermometer three inches under the soil in the sun at midday, and found the mercury to stand at 132 deg. to 134 deg.; and if certain kinds of beetles were placed on the surface, they ran about for a few seconds and expired. But this broiling heat only augmented the activity of the long-legged black ants: they never tire; their organs of motion seem endowed with the same power as is ascribed by physiologists to the muscles of the human heart, by which that part of the frame never becomes fatigued, and which may be imparted to all our bodily organs in that higher sphere to which we fondly hope to rise. Where do these ants get their moisture? Our house was built on a hard ferruginous conglomerate, in order to be out of the way of the white ant, but they came in despite the precaution; and not only were they in this sultry weather able individually to moisten soil to the consistency of mortar for the formation of galleries, which in their way of working is done by night (so that they are screened from the observation of birds by day in passing and repassing towards any vegetable matter they may wish to devour), but, when their inner chambers were laid open, these were also surprisingly humid; yet there was no dew, and, the house being placed on a rock, they could have no subterranean passage to the bed of the river, which ran about 300 yards below the hill. Can it be that they have the power of combining the oxygen and hydrogen of their vegetable food by vital force so as to form water?

HOUSEHOLD DOINGS AT KOLOBENG.

The entire absence of shops led us to make everything we needed from the raw materials. You want bricks to build a house, and must forthwith proceed to the field, cut down a tree, and saw it into planks to make the brick-moulds; the materials for doors and windows, too, are standing in the forest; and, if you want to be respected by the natives, a house of decent dimensions, costing an immense amount of manual labour, must be built. The people cannot assist you much; for, though most willing to labour for wages, the Bakwains have a curious inability to make or put things square; like all Bechuanas, their dwellings are made round. In the case of three large houses, erected by myself at different times, every brick and stick had to be put square by my own right hand. Having got the meal ground, the wife proceeds to make it into bread; an extempore oven is often constructed by scooping out a large hole in an anthill, and using a slab of stone for a door. Another plan, which might be adopted by the Australians to produce something better than their "dampers," is to make a good fire on a level piece of ground, and, when the ground is thoroughly heated, place the dough in a small short-handled frying-pan, or simply on the hot ashes; invert any sort of metal pot over it, draw the ashes around, and then make a small fire on the top. Dough mixed with a little leaven from a former baking, and allowed to stand an hour or two in the sun, will by this process become excellent bread. We made our own butter, a jar serving as a churn; and our own candles by means of moulds; and soap was procured from the ashes of the plant salsola, or from wood-ashes, which in Africa contain so little alkaline matter that the boiling of successive leys has to be continued for a month or six weeks before the fat is saponified. There is not much hardship in being almost entirely dependent on ourselves; there is something of the feeling which must have animated Alexander Selkirk on seeing conveniences springing up before him from his own ingenuity; and married life is all the sweeter when so many comforts emanate directly from the thrifty striving housewife's hands. To some it may appear quite a romantic mode of life; it is one of active benevolence, such as the good may enjoy at home. Take a single day as a sample of the whole. We rose early, because, however hot the day may have been, the evening, night, and morning at Kolobeng were deliciously refreshing; cool is not the word, where you have neither an increase of cold nor heat to desire, and where you can sit out till midnight with no fear of coughs and rheumatism. After family worship and breakfast between six and seven, we went to keep school for all who would attend; men, women, and children being all invited. School over at eleven o'clock, while the missionary's wife was occupied in domestic matters, the missionary himself had some manual labour, as a smith, carpenter, or gardener, according to whatever was

needed for ourselves or for the people; if for the latter, they worked for us in the garden, or at some other employment; skilled labour was thus exchanged for the unskilled. After dinner and an hour's rest the wife attended her infant-school, which the young who were left by their parents entirely to their own caprice, liked amazingly, and generally mustered a hundred strong; or she varied that with a sewing school, having classes of girls to learn the art; this, too, was equally well relished. During the day every operation must be superintended, and both husband and wife must labour till the sun declines. After sunset the husband went into the town to converse with any one willing to do so; sometimes on general subjects, at other times on religion. On three nights of the week, as soon as the milking of the cows was over and it had become dark, we had a public religious service, and one of instruction on secular subjects, aided by pictures and specimens. These services were diversified by attending upon the sick and prescribing for them, giving food and otherwise assisting the poor and wretched. We tried to gain their affections by attending to the wants of the body. The smallest acts of friendship, an obliging word and civil look, are, as St. Xavier thought, no despicable part of the missionary armour. Nor ought the good opinion of the most abject to be uncared for, when politeness may secure it. Their good word in the aggregate forms a reputation which may be well employed in procuring favour for the Gospel. Show kind attention to the reckless opponents of Christianity on the bed of sickness and pain, and they never can become your personal enemies. Here, if anywhere, love begets love.

DEATH OF SEBITUANE, CHIEF OF THE MAKOLOLO.

Sebituane had now not only conquered all the black tribes over an immense tract of country, but had made himself dreaded even by the terrible Mosilikatse. He never could trust this ferocious chief, however; and, as the Batoka on the islands had been guilty of ferrying his enemies across the Zambesi, he made a rapid descent upon them, and swept them all out of their island fastnesses. He thus unwittingly performed a good service to the country, by completely breaking down the old system which prevented trade from penetrating into the great central valley. Of the chiefs who escaped, he said, "They love Mosilikatse, let them live with him: the Zambesi is my line of defence;" and men were placed all along it as sentinels. When he heard of our wish to visit him he did all he could to assist our approach. Sechele, Sekomi, and Lechulathebe, owed their lives to his clemency; and the latter might have paid dearly for his obstructiveness. Sebituane knew everything that happened in the country, for he had the art of gaining the affections both of his own people and of strangers. When a party of poor men came to his town to sell their hoes or skins, no matter how ungainly they might be, he soon knew them all. A company of these indigent strangers, sitting far apart from the Makololo gentlemen around the chief, would be surprised to see him come alone to them, and, sitting down, inquire if they were hungry. He would order an attendant to bring meal, milk, and honey and mixing them in their sight in order to remove any suspicion from their minds, make them feast, perhaps for the first time in their lives, on a lordly dish. Delighted beyond measure with his affability and liberality, they felt their hearts warm towards him, and gave him all the information in their power; and as he never allowed a party of strangers to go away without giving every one of them, servants and all, a present, his praises were sounded far and wide. "He has a heart! he is wise!" were the usual expressions we heard before we saw him. He was much pleased with the proof of confidence we had shown in bringing our children, and promised to take us to see his country, so that we might choose a part in which to locate ourselves. Our plan was, that I should remain in the pursuit of my objects as a missionary, while Mr. Oswell explored the Zambesi to the east. Poor Sebituane, however, just after realising what he had so long ardently desired, fell sick of inflammation of the lungs, which originated in and extended from an old wound, got at Melita. I saw his danger, but, being a stranger, I feared to treat him medically, lest, in the event of his death, I should be blamed by his people. I mentioned this to one of his doctors, who said, "Your fear is prudent and wise; this people would blame you." He had been cured of this complaint during the year before by the Barotse making a large number of free incisions in the chest. The Makololo doctors, on the other hand, now scarcely cut the skin. On the Sunday afternoon in which he died, when our usual religious service was over, I visited him with my little boy Robert. "Come near," said Sebituane, "and see if I am any longer a man; I am done." He was thus sensible of the dangerous nature of his disease, so I ventured to assent, and added a single sentence regarding hope after death. "Why do you speak of death?" said one of a relay of fresh doctors; "Sebituane will never die." If I had persisted, the impression would have been produced that by speaking about it I wished him to die. After sitting with him some time, and commending him to the mercy of God, I rose to depart, when the dying chieftain, raising himself up a little from his prone position, called a servant, and said, "Take Robert to Maunku (one of his wives), and tell her to give him some milk." These were the last words of Sebituane. We were not informed of his death until the next day. The burial of a Bechuana chief takes place in his cattle-pen, and all the cattle are driven for an hour or two around and over the grave, so that it may be quite obliterated. We went and spoke to the people, advising them to keep together and support the heir. They took this kindly, and in return told us not to be alarmed, for

they would not think of ascribing the death of their chief to us; that Sebituane had just gone the way of his fathers; and though the father had gone, he had left children, and they hoped that we should be as friendly to his children as we intended to have been to himself. He was decidedly the best specimen of a native chief I ever met. I never felt so much grieved by the loss of a black man before; and it was impossible not to follow him in thought into the world of which he had just heard before he was called away, and to realise somewhat of the feelings of those who pray for the dead.

Thoughts for the Devout: Being Scriptural Exercises for Every Day in the Year, arranged and adapted from the Writings of the Rev. JOHN HOWE, M.A. By T. C. HINE, Minister of Park Chapel, Sydenham. London: John Snow.

WE like the idea of this book—a *John Howe* "for the million." Here, the noblest thoughts, the weightiest counsels, the sweetest and holiest feelings, of one of the most sagacious and devout writers, not only among English Nonconformists, but of any church, and in any age, are brought to the closet and the fireside of common readers, in a form which secures their acceptance and assists their usefulness. The body of Howe's writings can never become familiar to the masses; yet no religious author is richer in the clear, deep thinking, and genuine practicalness, which can bring spiritual light and enjoyment into the daily life of men. It is true, as Mr. Hine remarks, that "he will not serve the turn of those who would get *wise* without *thinking*;" but all seriously thoughtful minds will find in him aids to thought, things to think about, and thoughts worth remembering.

Howe could in no way have been made more accessible and welcome to the multitude, than by such a plan as Mr. Hine has followed. The arrangement of his best passages, under suitable Scripture texts, as a series of Exercises for every day in the year, was a good thought:—and it has been carried out with discernment, painstaking, and hearty sympathy. Mr. Hine has rendered a service to all classes of religious readers, for which he deserves, and will undoubtedly have, earnest thanks. His task may seem to have been a humble one; but, regarded morally, was a great and useful one: and it has added to our religious literature one of the most solidly valuable and universally adapted volumes of daily devout exercises, that has ever issued from the press. The Exercises are short,—seldom exceeding a page and a half; but they condense more thought than many pages of such books usually contain.

Three hundred of these Exercises are from Howe; the remainder are from other Nonconformist writers of the same age and stamp. Mr. Hine says: "In separating the author's ideas from their connected relation, and adapting them to the purpose of miscellaneous day by day exercises, I have here and there been obliged to transpose sentences, and also to omit, exchange, and introduce words." This was inevitable;—we only wish, on literary grounds, that such verbal alterations and additions had been included in brackets, to show for what the editor is responsible: but we quite believe "the work may be taken literally, in the main, as unabridged and unutilized." We wish, also, that the Exercises from other writers than Howe, had been distinguished by names, and not by asterisks only. These are, however, trivial drawbacks in a book, which, in every other respect, is worthy of all praise, and to be received with thanks.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Missionary Travels in South Africa. By Dr. Livingstone. The Homilist. Vol. VI. Chapelton; or, the Fellow-Students. The Metropolis of the Water Cure. Torchester Abbey; or, Cross Purposes. By Catherine Sinclair. The History of a Suffolk Man. Devotional Retirement. By Thomas Wallace. Our Home Islands: their Natural Features. Christian Almanack for 1858. The Young Envelope-maker. By Sarah M. Fry. Wayside Books for General Distribution. The Revised English Bible, the Want of the Church. By Board. Corona and Other Poems. By E. J. Reed. The Rival Kings; or, Overbearing. The Purgatory of Prisoners; or, an Intermediate Stage between the Prison and the Public. By Rev. O. Shipley, M.A. England's Power and Strength.

PERIODICALS.

Routledge's Shakspeare. Part 14.—Eclectic Review.—Journal of Sacred Literature.—The Shipwrecked Mariners. No. 16.—United Presbyterian Magazine.—Titan.—Blackwood.—Unitarian Pulpit. No. 7.—Fraser.—National Magazine.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—TO THE GREY HEADED.—A requirement of the times is now supplied by Mr. Alex. Ross, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, in a Hair Dye which is easy of application, producing a perfect light brown, dark brown, or black colour, without injury either to the hair or skin. We are certain all persons who have hitherto had a difficulty in getting a Dye fit for use, will encourage Mr. Ross in his efforts to deprive time of its inroad upon our personal appearance.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 1, the wife of the Rev. H. ALLEN, of St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, of a daughter.

Nov. 6, at 27, Finchley New-road, St. John's Wood, the wife of HUGH ADAMS SILVER, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 29, at the Congregational Chapel, Ashley, by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, of Newcastle, Mr. GEORGE E. MORGAN, chemist,

Market Drayton, to JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. GEORGE DUNN, Ashley.

Oct. 29, at Hebron Chapel, Bristol, JOHN, eldest son of JOHN SHORLAND, Esq., of Brocknock House, Camden-town, to MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. JOHN OLIVE, of Bristol.

Oct. 31, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. M'ALL, Mr. WILLIAM BAINES to Miss ANNE CLARKE.

Nov. 2, at the Congregational Chapel, Barnet, by the Rev. J. Chisman Beadle, Mr. JAMES PRAGET, to JANE HARRIS, both of Barnet.

Nov. 3, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Bromsgrove, by the Rev. J. PARSONS, THOMAS GUEST, Esq., of The Quarries, Upper Gornal, near Dudley, to Mrs. ELIZABETH PARKER BAYLIES, of Warwick Hall, Bromsgrove.

Nov. 3, at Union-street Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. I. N. Goulty, Mr. DAVID WILLIAMSON, of Guildford, to ELIZABETH GOOD, second daughter of Mr. J. O. N. RUTTER, of Black Rock, Brighton.

Nov. 4, at the Independent Chapel, Castle-street, Norwich, by the Rev. D. G. WATT, M.A., Mr. JOHN ROTHWELL, of this city, to JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. G. SHEPHERD, of Winton-hill, Northwich.

DEATHS.

Between the 4th and 27th June, at Cawnpore, JOHN GRATTAN ANDERSON, Esq., C.E., formerly a lieutenant in H.M.'s 87th Regiment; and, at the same time and place, his wife, ALICE MORGAN.

On the 15th July, killed at Cawnpore, Brevet-Colonel GEO. ACKOLM SMITH, of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, after forty-three years' service in the Indian Army; at the same time and place, MARY, his beloved wife, aged forty-five.

Aug. 6, killed before Delhi, Lieut. JOHN HUGH BROWNE, 33rd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, son of JOHN BROWNE, Esq., late of Gray's-inn, barrister, aged twenty-eight years and five months.

At Cawnpore, from wounds after one day's suffering, CHRISTOPHER GARRETT, Acting Superintending-Surgeon at that station, in the fifty-second year of his age.

Killed at Cawnpore, by the mutineers, Lieut. BURNETT ASH-BURNER, Bengal Artillery, sixth son of WM. PAGE ASH-BURNER, Esq., formerly of Bombay, and grandson of the Dowager Lady FORBES, of Newe.

Aug. 20, at Naince Tal, India, of dysentery, LUCY AMELIA COLLINGWOOD SIMONS, the beloved eldest child of Captain A. P. SIMONS, Bengal Artillery, aged two years and nine months.

Sept. 4, at Umballah, from the effects of fever and ague brought on by over-exertion at the siege of Delhi, Lieut. THOMAS BEATTIE GIBSON, of her Majesty's 8th (the King's) Regiment of Foot.

Oct. 30, at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. W. NOTTAGE, fifteen years pastor of the Baptist Church at Oakington, aged fifty-one years.

Oct. 31, at Hyde Side, Edmonton, JOHN ROBERT, the eldest; Oct. 27, BUCHANAN, the second; and Nov. 3, THOMAS, the last surviving and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. BUCHANAN FALBOUR, aged two years and two months.

Nov. 2, at Cambridge, W. G. HEATHCOTE, son of J. M. HEATHCOTE, Esq., aged twenty-one.

Nov. 2, in the vestry of Argyle Chapel, whilst in the act of prayer, RICHARD PARKER LEMON, Esq., of the North Parade, Bath, aet. fifty-seven. Isaiah xxxiii. 17.

Nov. 4, ELLEN, the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. HICKS, Nov. 5, at Streatham, after intense bodily suffering, ELIZABETH, wife of EDWARD HILTON, Esq., and the eldest daughter of Sir JOHN KEY, Bart., Chamberlain of London, in the thirty-seventh year of her age.

Nov. 5, at his house in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., chief steward of the city of Hereford, many years member for the county, and afterwards for the city of Hereford.

Nov. 5, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, Mr. THOMAS WM. PALMER, Market-street, Leicester, aged forty-five years.

Nov. 8, at his residence, Grove-hill, Camberwell, D. STEWART DYKES, Esq., in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

At his residence, 8, Albion-road, Dalston, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., cashier, Bank of England, aged sixty-five.

Nov. 9, at Arlington, Gloucestershire, Mr. JOHN TEMpany, for many years a deacon of the Baptist Church at Arlington, aged sixty-seven. He was an eminently good man.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The monetary pressure which had somewhat abated last week, has again set in with severity. On Thursday the minimum rate of discount was raised from 8 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 19th ult., to 9 per cent., being 1 per cent. above the highest point touched in the panic of 1847. This caused a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Consols during the day, and the Sheffield failure caused increased gloom. The demand for discounts has increased rather than diminished, and complaint is made that discounters provide themselves with two or three times as much money as they want. The extent of the demand is shown in another rise in the rate of discount by the Bank on Monday. Ten per cent. is now the highest rate. But despite the rise in the rate of discount, the stoppage of the Western Bank of Scotland, and the other disquieting features of the day, the extreme depression in the funds on Monday was limited to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the closing quotations were only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below those of Saturday.

To-day there has been a decided improvement on the Stock Exchange. The funds were buoyant and closed at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In mercantile quarters, also, there has perhaps been rather less uneasiness, and the tendency to a partial recovery of confidence would have been stronger but for a manifestation of banking distrust at Glasgow in consequence of the closing yesterday of the Western Bank of Scotland. The attempts to create alarm at the high rate of discount in order to obtain an unlimited issue of notes seem to have diminished. There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank to-day for exportation, but sovereigns to the amount of 300,000l. or 400,000l. were taken for transmission to Scotland, the fall of the Western Bank having caused a run upon some of the other principal banks of Glasgow and elsewhere, including even the savings banks. At a meeting of the managers of the London joint-stock banks this afternoon, it was resolved, with one exception, not to increase the rate of al-

lowance for deposits beyond the existing point of 8 per cent.

The drain of bullion continues. During last week, the imports of the precious metals amounted to the value of 187,266l., including silver brought from the Continent. The exports absorbed 1,348,089l., including 966,847l. sent to India and China. Arrivals from Australia are still delayed. Altogether about 200,000l. in bars and sovereigns was sent to the United States in the course of the week. The receipt of 20,000l., partly in sovereigns and partly bar gold, per the *Asia*, must be considered somewhat exceptional, since on Saturday 120,000l. was sent out from Liverpool in the *Niagara*. The fact that gold is now remitted from each side testifies how remarkably commercial operations are thrown out of joint.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
Annuities	—	212	—	—	—	210
India Stock	220	209	—	211	—	211
Bank Stock	10 dis	15 dis	25 dis	18 dis	24 dis	17 dis
Exchequer-bills	40 dis	—	40 dis	—	50 dis	—
India Bonds	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	17

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

It having been determined in future to publish in each Friday's *Gazette* the Bank returns made up to the previous Wednesday night, instead of the previous Saturday, as hitherto, the *Gazette* of Friday night contains two returns (both being necessary on the first issue of the new arrangement). The returns are as follow:—

For the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£22,630,245
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,450,000
Gold Coin & Bullion	8,155,945
Silver Bullion	—
	£22,630,245

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000
Reserve	3,270,241
Public Deposits	5,160,018
Other Deposits	11,480,979
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	812,306
	£35,280,444

Amount of Bullion in Bank last week...£2,360,794

" " " this week...£,731,553

Decrease on the week...£638,241

For the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£22,422,060
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,450,000
Gold Bullion	7,947,000
Silver Bullion	—
	£22,422,060

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000
Reserve	3,305,579
Public Deposits	4,871,944
Other Deposits	11,910,670
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	813,197
	£35,454,390

Bullion in the Bank week ending Oct. 31...£8,731,553

" " " on Nov. 4...£,497,780

Decrease in four days...£3,233,773

Decrease in week ending Oct. 31...£638,241

Total decrease in eleven days...£872,014

Friday, November 6, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

ROGERS, E., Westminster-bridge-road, hosier, November 17, December 17; solicitor, Mr. Fitch, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

STUBBS, O., College-terrace, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, builder, November 19, December 18; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.

TOMLIN, R., Castle-street, Leicester-square, licensed victualler, November 17, December 17; solicitors, Mr. Jay, Bucklebury, or Messrs. Gray and Pilgrim, Norwich.

TOMSON, J. S. W., and TULL, A. T., Beech-street, Barbican, and Commercial-place, City-road, fancy box manufacturers, November 20, December 18; solicitor, Mr. Stopher, Chancery-lane.

WHITE, M., late of New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Phoenix-wharf, Stratford, and Globe-wharf, Wapping, corn merchant, November 17, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Hilleary, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street.

BOYS, G., Bromley, Middlesex, builder, November 18, December 14; solicitor, Mr. Kempster, Romington-lane, Lambeth.

COOPER, J., High-street, Marylebone, upholsterer, November 18, December 14; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, or Mr. Randall, Welbeck-street.

BROWNE, G., Tottenham-court-road, draper, November 19, December 14; solicitor, Mr. Fitch, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

GILBERT, T. W., Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, and Limehouse, railmaker, November 20, December 22; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.

GILES, H., Tomlin's-terrace, Lambhouse, stonemason, November 17, December 22; solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Chancery-lane.

EARLE, F. G., Salisbury-street, Strand, commission agent, November 20, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.

HINE, H., Piccadilly, laceman, November 20, December 15; solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Turner, Aldermanbury.

VAN WINKLE, J. M., Poultry, tavernkeeper, November 20, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. George and Downing, King-street, Chancery-lane.

COOKS, J. and J., Oakham, Staffordshire, cattle salesmen, November 19, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Southall and Nelson, Birmingham.

ASTON, J., Stourbridge, Worcestershire, licensed victualler,

November 18, December 9; solicitors, Mr. Prescott, Stourbridge, Mr. Reece, Birmingham.
 BURTON, B. F., Nottingham, timber merchant, November 27, December 15; solicitors Mr. Deverill, Nottingham, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.
 BRAHNSFORD, W., Nottingham, smallware dealer, November 20, December 15; solicitors, Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, Nottingham.
 BROMHAM, T., Holbeach, Lincolnshire, draper, November 27, December 18; solicitors, Messrs. Parker and Lee, St. Paul's-churchyard, and Mr. Reece, Birmingham.
 CAPORN, F. M., Nottingham, lace manufacturer, November 20, December 15; solicitor, Mr. Wells, Nottingham.
 RHODES, T. B., Bradford, Yorkshire, druggist, November 24, December 22; solicitors, Mr. J. Dawson, Bradford, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
 COLEMAN, S., Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor, November 25, December 23; solicitor, Mr. Jackson, Kingston-upon-Hull.
 DOLBY, J. M., Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, chemist, November 18, December 16; solicitors, Messrs. Stamp and Jackson, Kingston-upon-Hull.
 ROBERTS, H., Gorad, near Holyhead, corndealer, November 16, December 7; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

Tuesday, November 10, 1857.

BANKRUPT.

BARNER, W. C., and CORDINGLEY, W., Bow-common, Middlesex, manufacturing chemist, November 25, December 22; solicitors, Messrs. Marten, Thomas, and Hollams, Mining-lane, City.
 BRADLEY, R., Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road, Surrey, paper-stainer, November 20, December 19; solicitor, Mr. Spicer, Staple-inn.
 A petition for winding up the WELSH POTASH LEAD and MINING COMPANY (limited), has been presented by George Button. Parties must present and prove their claims on the 27th November, at the Court of Bankruptcy.
 STEVENSON, W., Sheffield, cooper, November 21, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Branson and Son, Sheffield.
 NAPIER, S. H., and HEWITSON, J., Liverpool, ship chandlers, November 26, December 11; solicitors, Messrs. Neal and Martin, Liverpool.
 HARRISON, W., Rochdale, draper, November 20, December 21; solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Sons, Manchester.
 PLATT, J. S., and SUTCLIFF, H., Manchester, manufacturers, November 26, December 11; solicitors, Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.
 WARWICK, C., Friday-street, Cheapside, fancy dress warehouseman, November 24, December 24; solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street.
 PHILLIPS, W. B., Birmingham, bolt manufacturer, November 20, December 10; solicitors, Messrs. Southall and Nelson, Birmingham.
 PAGE, J. R., Cannon-street West, iron, coal, and coke manufacturer, November 18, December 23; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plawa, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.
 BURTON, B. F., Nottingham, timber merchant, November 27, December 18; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.
 GRAY, C., Cheltenham, baker, November 23, December 28; solicitors, Mr. John Miller, Bristol, and Mr. Williams, Cheltenham.
 TURTON, J., Nottingham, lace manufacturer, November 24, December 15; solicitors, Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, Nottingham.
 MERRY, C. E., Bristol, grocer, November 23, December 28; solicitors, Mr. Strickland, Bristol, and Mr. Harris, Bristol.
 PERKIN, J. S., Bruncliffe, Yorkshire, builder and painter, November 23, December 21; solicitors, Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
 BARNER, W., Dunston, Derbyshire, cattle dealer, November 21, December 19; solicitors, Mr. Cutts, Chesterfield, Messrs. Smith and Burdakin, Sheffield.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9.

We had a short supply of English wheat at this morning's market, of which however the greater part remained unsold at the close of the market, although offered at last Monday's prices. The sale of foreign wheat was quite in retail at about last week's quotations. Flour very dull, but without material change in value. Barley met with a limited inquiry, and prices of ordinary samples is 2s lower. Beans firm, but white peas dull and 2s to 3s cheaper. We had a good supply of oats, of which the sale was slow, at a reduction of 6d to 1s per quarter upon last week's prices. Linseed dull and 1s lower, but cakes a fair sale, though prices barely maintained.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	50 to 54	Dantzic	60 to 70
Ditto White	52 to 57	Konigsberg, Red	48 64
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	48 56
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	48 56
Scotch	38 40	Danish and Holstein	40 54
Rye	38 40	East Friesland	40 43
Barley, malting	40 44	Petersburg	48 54
Distilling	34 36	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	67 70	Polish Odessa	48 52
Beans, Mazagan	—	Marianopolis	50 54
Peas	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 42
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	52 60
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	32 38
Grey	42 44	Konigsberg	—
Maple	42 44	Danish	33 36
Boilers	44 46	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	48 50	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	23 28
Oats (English feed)	22 24	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 40
Sack of 280lbs	48 50	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	38 40
Baltic	54 57	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	56 58	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 21
Canaryseed	90 100	Jahde	19 21
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	19 21
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 23
German	—	Swedish	24 25
French	—	Petersburg	21 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.	—
Linseed Cake, 131 10s to 141 0s		New York	23 32
Rape Cake, 61 10s to 71 0s per ton		Spanish, per sack	48 50
Rapeseed, 351 0s to 371 0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 9.—The seedmen still refrain from buying cloverseed, and there is consequently little passing in this article; prices are almost nominal; the extreme stringency of the money market checks business in all seeds. Canary was taken in small quantities at a further reduction in price. Mustardseeds are much depressed, and a great decline from the highest point of both white and brown. The demand for winter tares is nearly over; in late districts a few more have yet to be sown. Prices very low, and not much stock left over.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock in our market to-day, and the general quality of the sheep was prime, several lots of which sold at over 3l each. Compared with Monday last, the arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts exhibited a falling off; but their general condition was tolerably prime. The beef trade was somewhat firmer than on Fri-

day, and a fair progress was made in sales at about last Monday's quotations. The top figure for Scots was 4s 8d per 10lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 2,850 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 330 of various breeds; from Scotland 60 Scots; and from Ireland, 350 oxen. For the time of year, the supply of sheep was again very moderate, and we observed no improvement in the condition of the various breeds. Prime Downs and half-breeds were in steady request, at prices equal to those realised on this day se'nnight; otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely that day's currency. The top quotation for mutton was 5s 4d per 10lbs. Calves, the supply of which was limited, were in fair request, at Friday's decline in the quotations. The highest figure was 4s 8d per 10lbs. We had a slow sale for pigs, nevertheless late rates were well supported. There were 250 sheep in the market from Ireland.

Per 10lbs to sink the offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 10
Second quality	3 4 3 8	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 4
Prime large oxen	3 10 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 8	Prime small	4 4 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 6	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 8 5 2

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.
 Suckling calves, 23s. to 30s; Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 29s each.
 NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 9.

The supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets are seasonably extensive. Generally speaking the demand is very inactive, at our quotations.

Per 10lbs by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 8 to 2 10	Inf. mutton	2 10 to 3 4
Middling ditto	3 0 3 4	Middling ditto	3 6 4 0
Prime large do.	3 6 3 10	Prime ditto	4 2 4 8
Do. small do.	4 0 4 4	Veal	3 2 4 4
Large pork	3 6 4 4	Small pork	4 6 5 2

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Nov. 10.

TEA.—The market is inactive, and prices are quite nominal.

Common Congou, 12½d to 13½d per lb.
 SUGAR.—There is very little business doing, and the common qualities are difficult of sale, even at reduced rates. The refined market is very dull, and prices generally are lower. Common to fair lump, 6½s to 6½s; fine pieces, 6½s to 6½s per cwt.

COFFEE.—No business of any importance has been reported, the high rate of money effectually preventing any speculative transactions. Prices are quite nominal.

RICE.—The market is inactive, and quotations are without the slightest change.

RUM.—No business has been reported, and but little inquiry has been experienced.

FRUIT.—The demand for the home trade has rather increased, and currents realise firmer rates. Raisins are steady.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 9.—Since our last report no beneficial change has occurred in the position of our markets, and none expected until the pressure in monetary affairs abates, for during its depressive influence business will be restricted, and the value of all articles more or less affected. Very little has been done in Irish butter; prices current from about 96s to 112s, as in kind and quality; foreign, from the mildness of the weather, was most dealt in at from 80s to 120s per cwt. Bacon in moderate demand; Irish at from about 58s to 64s, Hambro' 54s to 60s, English 54s to 62s per cwt. Hams 88s to 96s. Lard: Bladder 80s to 84s, kegs 70s to 74s, American refined 63s to 67s per cwt.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 7.—Fruit and vegetables generally are sufficient for demand. Dutch grapes have slightly advanced in price. Pears consist chiefly of Marie Louise, Glou Morceau, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Crasane, Jean de Witte, and Chaudouet. Large importations of foreign produce also continue to arrive. There is still a good supply of alberts, which fetch from 30s to 35s per 100lbs. Kent pome continue good; prices range about the same as last week. Barcelona nuts fetch 22s per bushel; and Brazils, 18s ditto. Oranges from Madeira and Oporto continue to make their appearance. Among vegetables are French beans and cauliflowers; the latter realising from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen. Cucumbers are plentiful. Spanish onions may now be had from 1s to 2s 6d per dozen. Potatoes are greatly diseased. Cut flowers consist of orchids, gardenias, heliotropes, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, camellias, chrysanthemums, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 9.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes continue very moderate; but we have received a large supply from abroad since Monday last, viz., 400 tons from Antwerp, 6 tons from Harburg, 333 tons from Louvain, 27 tons from Rotterdam, 10 tons from Amsterdam, 5 tons from Harlingen, 10 tons from Hambro', 130 tons from Nieuport, 312 tons from Ostend, 17 tons from Gluckstadt, and 19 tons from Schiedam. The trade rules heavy at the following quotations: York regents, 120s to 135s; Kent and Essex do., 120s to 130s; Scotch, 80s to 120s; Lincolns, 110s to 120s; blues, 100s to 120s; foreign, 75s to 90s.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 9.—In the present unprecedented state of the money market, the hop trade, in common with all other produce markets, shares in the general stagnation, as all consumers naturally limit their purchases to their lowest requirements. Where sales are pressed a reduction in prices from the rates of last week must be submitted to, and the demand is confined almost exclusively to the best samples. Mid and east Kent, 70s to 120s; Weald of Kent, 63s to 80s; Sussex pockets, 54s to 70s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 9.—Notwithstanding that many of the growers have withdrawn their samples from the market for the present, the greatest heaviness prevails in the demand, and, to effect sales, a decline of from 1d to 2d per lb must be submitted to in the quotations. The next sales of colonial wool are looked forward to with much interest.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 9.—Our market is heavy, and prices are much lower than on Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 53s to 53s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 54s nett cash. Rough fat, 2s 11½d per 10lbs.

Advertisements.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY)

66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre.
 Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.
 Established 1820.

SUPERIOR GAS COOKING APPARATUS,

Warm Closets, and Tables of every description. Improved Warming and Ventilating Gas Stoves, suitable for every kind of Room or Hall. Manufactured by Cutler and Sons, Founders and General Gas Fitters, 16, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.

CUNDY'S PATENT PURE WARM AIR

VENTILATING STOVES. The only Pedestal Stove which gained a Prize Medal (Class 476) at the Great Exhibition, 1851. Especially adapted for Warming Churches, Chapels, Schools, Entrance Halls, Libraries, Warehouses, &c., with great economy. Sold by Cutler and Sons, Licensees and Manufacturers, 16, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.; and all Ironmongers.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
 Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—

Patronised by Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Mr. HOWARD'S PATENT WHITE SUCCEDANEUM, for filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, lasting for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting all further decay. Sold by all Medicine Vendors—price 2s. 6d.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S

WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."
 —J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 100, Blackfriars-road; 10, High-street, Islington; and 42, Aldersgate-street.

Families waited on daily.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCALD, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

its leading distinctive characteristics are: COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES. INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH. ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER TASTE. RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. GRANVILLE HAS FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OILS. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

"THE LANCET."

"Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d. Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with Dr. De JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
 ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON (W.C.)
 DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES.
 By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Pitchley Hall, near Marlboro', March 18, 1857.

Sirs,—It is with heartfelt gratitude that I write these few lines, in order that sufferers from complaints similar to that under which I have myself laboured since December, 1840. I have been afflicted at intervals with croup and spasms, and, although I have tried many remedies, they were all next to useless, until a short time ago, when a friend coming from Sheffield brought one of your Roper's Plasters; and since that time I have experienced no recurrence of the malady. You are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter.

I remain, yours truly, ROBERT POTTER.

Providence-row, Hull, Jan. 15, 1857.

Sir,—Having received remarkable benefit from Roper's Royal Bath Plaster, I wish to make my case known for the use of others. Some months ago I caught a severe cold, which brought on shaking fits. These settled in my chest. I became so ill that I required constant attendance. One of Roper's Plasters was applied, which produced relief at once, and now I am fast progressing to a recovery.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, MARTHA HANNAH ROBINSON.

Mrs. Granger, Whitham, Essex, writes:—"I have received much benefit from the use of your Roper's Plasters, once for a sprain of the back, and at another time for pain in the side."
 Dated Feb. 5, 1857.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.
 Full-size Plasters, 1s. 1½d.; and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular and ask for Roper's Plasters.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

BECKINGHAM'S NEROLINE, for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

It removes all eruptions, pimples, freckles, tan, tetter, &c., allays all heat or redness of the face, and renders a rough or chapped skin soft, smooth, and fair.

Ladies, to ensure retaining their youthful beauty, should after washing, apply a little of this fluid to the face and hands, then dry with a soft towel; after undergoing any fatigue, this will be found very refreshing.

Mothers nursing will find it prevent chapped or cracked nipples, and when applied to the infant's mouth heal all aphthous affections, as Thrush, &c.

It effectually softens the beard and prevents smarting during shaving.

Prepared only by Beckingham and Co., Birmingham; and sold in bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, by Hues, Chemist, Handsworth, Birmingham; Bagott, Dudley Highway, Walsall; Kimberley, Bilston; Cook, 134, Chester-road; Lynch, Market Manchester; and all Chemists.

THE SCIENCE OF WASHING.—By using HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER, the Week's Washing for a Family may be done in three hours with positive certainty. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. Boil the clothes twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. Don't condemn the thing untried.

Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Boston, Lincolnshire; and sold by Grocers and Druggists, in Penny Packets. Wholesale in London by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Oatfield, 12, Arlington-square, New North-road; and Styles, 148, Upper Thames-street. More Agents Wanted. Manufactory, Boston.

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—Instant restoration of hearing, guaranteed and experienced by one consultation, without operation or instruments. Dr. Watters, Consulting Resident Surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, 32, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, pledges himself to cure Deafness of forty or fifty years, by a painless treatment, unknown in this country. The Dispensary Monthly Reports show the daily cures, affording startling and magical relief. A BOOK published for deaf persons in the country to cure themselves, sent on receipt of letter, enclosing five postage stamps. Hours of consultation Eleven till Four every day.

THE AMERICAN INVENTION is the great discovery of the age for the "Self-cure" of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Self-distrust, Loss of Memory and Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Groundless Fears, Want of Energy, Mental and Physical, and a host of other alarming complaints, which soon yield to the curative powers of this scientific and extraordinary remedy. Also, Information on the Easy Detection of certain Derangements, &c.

Note.—This discovery will completely abolish doctors' exorbitant fees, mineral poisons, and the various vaunted nostrums of the day, as individuals can treat themselves—privately, and to a successful issue. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of Six Stamps, by Mr. Gilbert, Publisher, 49, Mary's-terrace, Walworth, London.

VIDE! LEGE! CREDE!—SEE! READ! AND BELIEVE!
PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

The surprising efficacy of these PILLS in all derangements of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, is truly wonderful. They are especially recommended for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Head-ache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Ague, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Piles, Tic Doreux, Scurvy, Skin Eruptions, &c.

SEVENTEEN YEARS' SUFFERING CURED BY PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Hadwick, wife of Mr. Hadwick, Boot Maker, West-street, Alford, Lincolnshire, dated Oct. 4, 1856. To Mr. Page Woodcock.

Sir,—I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to forward you my humble testimony to the wonderful effects of your celebrated Wind Pills. For seventeen years I was a sufferer from Wind and a complication of disorders, scarcely enjoying a day's health during the whole time. I had heard of your Pills, but with them, as with other patent Medicines, I was very sceptical. I never would have anything to do with them; but hearing so much about them at different times, I was induced to try, and in trying found so much benefit that I persevered with them, and I now enjoy the best of health, which I attribute to your Pills. Their health-restoring power is wonderful! I cannot with language set a value on them.

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Sold in London at 95, Farringdon-street; 10, Bow Church-yard; 87, St. Paul's; 63 and 150, Oxford-street.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will immediately regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use, and for elderly people, where an occasional aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Observe the name of THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London, on the Government Stamp.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims BLAIR'S PILLS as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET,

GROSVENOR-SQUARE

(REMOVED FROM No. 61).

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum-Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features. All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TREASURES of ART.—As a Surgeon-Dentist of great ability and skill, Mr. ANDRE FRESCO has been recognised by the celebrated Dr. Edward Cock, of Guy's Hospital, and other professional gentlemen of great eminence. The most ignorant empiric is allowed to practise as a Dentist in England, without any diploma whatever; and this accounts for the bitter disappointment so often experienced by those who are misled by the pompous advertisements of unqualified persons.

Mr. A. Fresco, who holds his diploma, will guarantee perfect mastication and articulation in connection with his improved Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates, which are made upon the most perfect anatomical principles, and cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction. Charges strictly moderate. Advice gratis.

Mr. A. Fresco may be consulted daily at his residence, 613, New Oxford-street, London, close to Mudie's Select Library.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Couppelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

HERMETICALLY SEALED INODOROUS PORTABLE WATER-CLOSETS AND COMMODORES for the sick room, ships' cabins, &c., 11, 2s., 2l. 4s., and 3l.; also the Patent Hermetically-sealed Pan, with self-acting valve, for affixing to the seats of places in gardens, preventing the return of cold air or effluvia (a carpenter can fix it in two hours). Price 1l. Prospectuses, with engravings, sent for one post stamp.—At FIFE and Co.'s Sanitary Depot, 46, Leicester-square. Orders by post attended to.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutrial, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair." Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smelt horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

WONDERFUL RESTORATOR of the HAIR!!!

GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE. The extraordinary effect produced by its use on dry Heads of Hair, where there is a want of tone and deficiency of natural support in the nutrient tubes of the hair, is well known. It not only causes the young, short, tender hair to grow up strong, but also prevents the hair from falling off or becoming grey.

The numerous cases of restoration of the hair after having fallen off and partial baldness are truly astonishing.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., by the Proprietor, 96, Goswell-road, and 148, Holborn-bars, London. Sent free to all parts of the kingdom.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, in the New York original packets, at R. HOVENDEN'S Warehouses, 57 and 58, Crown street, Finsbury-square, E.C., and 5, Great Marlborough-street, W. Price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., black or brown. CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM, may be had as above, price 1s.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn. ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling irons; for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free (under cover) for Fifty-four Stamps.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia and Rheumatism cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR, and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s. Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Office: 83, Basinghall-street, London. Illustrated Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for 4 stamps. Agents: Savory and Moore; Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Goddard and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 12, Titchborne-street; Twinberrow, 2, Edward-street, Portman-square; Griffin, 181, Strand; Saunders, 315a, Winter, 205, and Kennedy, 168, Oxford-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Worn, 17, Dawson-street, and Birch, 1, Molesworth-street, Dublin. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

A FACT for PHYSIOLOGISTS.

It is a singular fact that in this enlightened age and country the treatment usually adopted by the faculty, in cases of Dyspepsia (Indigestion), is the result of a false theory, indicating a lamentable ignorance of the Physiology of the Stomach and Digestive Organs; and in most instances calculated to establish and confirm the malady it is intended to remove.

The Secretary of the Nottingham Botanic Institute will feel a pleasure in forwarding (free) to all applicants the excellent Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, recently discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia; and communicated to the Institute by that distinguished Botanist. The Medical Reform Society (at whose cost these announcements appear) wish it to be frankly and distinctly understood that they will not, in any shape, nor under any circumstances whatever, accept any contribution, fee, or gratuity for this recipe; the object of the Society being to demonstrate the superiority of the Botanic over every other practice of medicine, and in return only desire that those who may be signally benefited by it, will forward to the Society a statement of the case, and thus aid with facts in accelerating the present movement in favour of Medical Reform.

Enclose directed envelope to the Secretary, Botanic Institute Nottingham.

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